In the Freedom of the East, Lies the Peace of the West

Nippon Times

We Fight With Firmness, We Build With Kindness

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NAVY'S AIR UNITS BLAST 5 ENEMY MEN-OF-WAR AT VELLA LAVELLA ISLE

2 Large-Size Destroyers Set Afire; Near-Hit Scored on Cruiser

4 PLANES DOWNED

Japanese Ground Batteries Repulse Hostile Planes From Balikpapan

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, August 20.—Moving out in five blasting raids on the afternoon and night of August 18 against the whole of the Bilao area, the enemy's landing point on Vella Lavella, the Imperial Navy's air units damaged and caused fires to break out on two large-size enemy destroyers, scored near-hits on one light cruiser and two destroyers, bombed several points on land, and shot down four out of 11 persistently attacking enemy planes.

Since the appearance of enemy convoys in the Vella Lavella area in the Solomons on August 15 the Navy's air arm has been moving out often, based on effective scout reports, hitting hard the enemy desperately working to land and supply its troops. The raids on August 18 were carried out with the Navy's planes sweeping aside the stubbornly resisting enemy fighters. One Japanese plane has not yet returned.

American Planes Routed

Domei

MACASSAR, August 20.—Moved to frenzy by the standstill state of affairs in the Solomons area, the American air forces have been working feverishly to disturb the Japanese supply lines and the occupied areas. In such a move three enemy four-motored bombers came over Balikpapan, Borneo, at midnight, August 17. Japanese ground batteries immediately sent an inverted hail of fire into the enemy planes and repulsed them, forcing one to flee south dragging a long trail of white smoke. Slight damage was sustained on the ground.

The latest raid makes the third Balikpapan has experienced, previous raids having been made on August 14 and 16. Further, from dawn to the afternoon of August 18, large-type enemy planes made seven reconnoitering flights over Macassar, Celebes, but were forced to flee subjected to Japanese anti-aircraft fire. No damage was sustained by the Japanese side.

STILWELL TRANSFERRED FROM CHINA TO NEW POST

Domei

LISBON, August 19.—Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces in China, was appointed as the Commander-in-Chief of the new Anti-Axis Headquarters for East Asia at the Quebec Conference, a Reuter dispatch reports from there.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 19.—Brigadier-General Howard Davidson was appointed as the Commander-in-Chief of the United States 10th Air Squadron in India to succeed the post vacated by Lieutenant-General Clayton Bissel, who was transferred to other duties, the United States War Department announced today.

TAKAHASHI SEES LEADERS

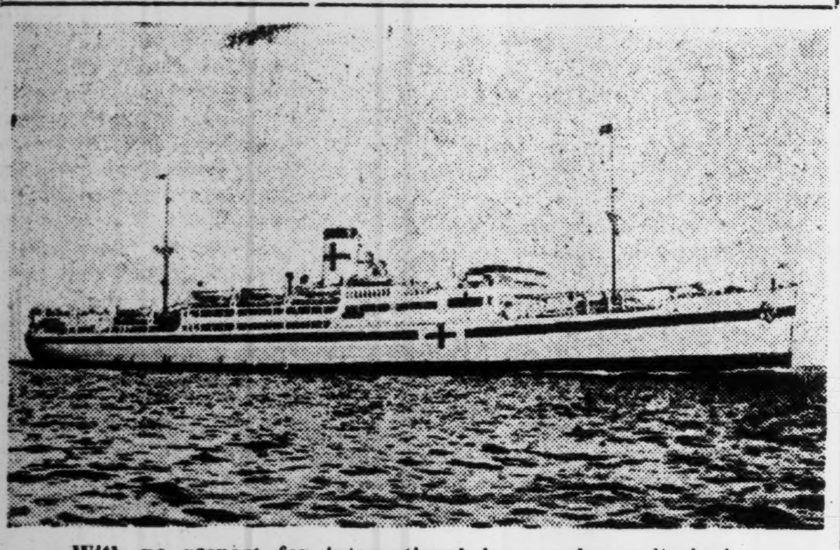
Admiral Visits Premier Chang, General Umezu, Minister Li

Domei

HSINKING, August 19.—Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, former Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Combined Fleet, today called on Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Ambassador to Manchoukuo, and Foreign Minister Li Shao-keng of Manchoukuo.

He also met leaders of the Manchoukuo Concordia Association and then delivered a speech at the Kenkoku University. He is scheduled to leave here tonight for Anshan.

Attacked by Enemy Plane



With no respect for international law or humanitarianism, an enemy plane ruthlessly dropped four bombs and machine-gunned the crew of the Japanese hospital ship, Buenos Aires Maru, while she was navigating in the South Pacific on the morning of August 17.

Japanese Hospital Vessel Bombed by Foe's Warplane

Buenos Aires Maru Cruising in South Pacific Wantonly Attacked by Cowardly Consolidated Craft; 4 Bombs Dropped, Crew Machine-Gunned

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTHERN REGIONS, August 19.—In another fiendish offense against international law and mankind, an enemy bomber bombed and machine-gunned the Japanese hospital ship, Buenos Aires Maru, at 5:57 a.m. on August 17 while it was cruising in the South Pacific.

The enemy plane was a Consolidated B-24, colored pitchblack and carrying no identifying mark as to nationality . . . . another bit of evidence of the enemy's cowardly violation of humanitarian laws. The time, 5:57 a.m. in the area where the hospital ship was attacked is one full hour after sunrise, and in addition the day was very clear and visibility excellent.

The hospital ship was marked clearly, making one glance enough to identify it as such. In spite of that, the enemy plane dropped four bombs and machine-gunned it from an altitude of 1,000 meters.

The latest unlawful attack is the 12th inhuman, criminal act committed by the enemy since the beginning of the year.

The same Buenos Aires Maru was also subjected to a torpedo attack by an enemy submarine in the Eastern China Sea on April 25. The latest enemy crime has caused tremendous anger and bitterness among the officers and men at the front.

MANILA DOCTORS FIGHT DISEASES

20,000 in Bay Districts Innoculated

Domei

MANILA, August 19.—Immunization of Manila residents against cholera and typhoid as well as dysentery is well under way, according to reports made by Dr. Mariano Icasiano, municipal health officer.

According to Dr. Icasiano the immunization campaign was started on the northern shores of Manila Bay as this district was considered most vulnerable to these diseases. He revealed that 20,000 citizens in the Tondo and San Nicolas districts have been given the necessary innoculations.

Dr. Icasiano revealed that similar immunization plans are being pushed in other districts along the shores of Manila Bay. He disclosed that outside the city limit four additional health centers have been opened to render medical service to the destitute while an X-Ray clinic has been established in the City Hall for the convenience of the public.

ANGLO-SAXON EMPIRE HIT

Lin Yu-Tang Opposes Resurrection In East Asia

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 19.—Lin Yu-tang, famous Chinese writer and commentator, states that China absolutely opposes the resurrection of a white man's Empire in East Asia in an article appearing in the New York Herald Tribune.

"The British are demanding that the United States discard her isolationist policy," writes Lin. "In recompense for America's renunciation of her isolationist policy, Britain and Holland must give up their imperialism. China absolutely opposes the resurrection of a white man's Empire in East Asia. However, I would like to have the Americans clearly state whether they will adhere to an imperialistic policy or stand for freedom."

MACASSAR TO GET POSTAL TRAINING

Special Classes to Teach Employes

Domei

MACASSAR, August 19.—Well-informed circles revealed today that in view of the steadily expanding volume of postal business in the southern regions under Japanese naval administration, the authorities have decided to begin classes for the training of postal employes. The classes will be commenced from September 1.

It was also disclosed that a regular postal service school will be opened on April 1 next year in order to accommodate a large number of those who have already applied for the preparatory classes.

Post offices in areas under Japanese naval administration which aggregated 140 prior to the outbreak of the war have been virtually restored enabling the postal administration authorities to embark on normal activities.

THAILAND, F.I.C. SIGN PACT

Policing Border, Navigation on Siem-Reap River Settled

Domei

BANGKOK, August 20.—A Thailand-French Indo-China pact was signed on Wednesday concerning the policing of the border, navigation on the Siem-reap River, and the dredging of a certain border river.

Final negotiations were concluded at the Thai Foreign Office between Thai Foreign Vice-Minister Fayamkarn Sit and the French Charge d'Affaires in Bangkok at 10 a.m. on Wednesday.

2,000 Soviet Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, August 19.—Since the opening of the summer offensive by the Soviet forces in the Eastern Front on July 5 to the present, the Luftwaffe shot down 2,000 Soviet planes, German military authorities announced today.

His Majesty Hears Lecture On Industry by Fujihara

His Majesty the Emperor graciously listened to a lecture delivered by Ginjiro Fujihara, Cabinet Adviser, on the subject "Japanese Industry and Its Efficiency" in the Imperial Palace Friday morning. Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, and Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma were permitted to attend the lecture. Twice before His Imperial Majesty was pleased to listen to the lectures given by Admiral Teijiro Toyoda and Viscount Masatoshi Okochi on wartime topics.

AIR ACTIVITIES OF U.S. IN CHINA SLOWLY GROW

Character of American Force on Continent Different From What It Was Before

NEW TREND IS NOTICEABLE

Enemy Making Use of Radio-Locator Facilities to Flee From Japanese Attacks

In the midst of the death struggle going on between Japan and America in the east, west, north and south, what is gradually growing more serious in a form all its own is the decisive air fighting over the China continent. The air fighting there tends to be looked slight upon because compared to the bitter large-scale action going on over the South Pacific the numbers engaged in the struggle are small. That however, is not the right way to regard the air conflict over the China continent. The air action there must not be estimated by the quantity engaged in fighting. Thus declares an August 19 dispatch from an undisclosed base to the Mainichi which follows:

Looking over the conditions there . . . . conditions unique to the China continent fighting . . . . . the serious import of the air fighting can be understood. The operations of the American air force in China are actually and completely led by the anti-Axis high command. In other words, the operations there are conducted in pace with action throughout the rest of the anti-Axis battlefields; the South Pacific, Sicily, etc.

Fountainhead of Operations

The fountainhead of the China air operations lies in the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences. In this, the Quebec conference is naturally tied to the continental air fighting. It follows that the character of the American air force in China today is completely different from that of the days when it was the Volunteer Air Force and later the air force under the command of the American forces in China. In those days its function was to carry out guerrilla operations but today it has been given facilities to grasp the control of the continental air and to gain bases for raids on Japan Proper. Here lies the reason why the American air force in China today has fighting spirit more intense than is imagined and is seriously working to increase its strength.

The enemy holds on persistently to its advance bases no matter how hard and often it is hit. Through the activities of the Japanese Air Forces in China which suddenly took on more intensity beginning July 23 the enemy forces quickly lost more than 40 fighter planes, but continue to hold on to Hengyang. At this time, it is believed that the enemy commander, Major-General Claire Chennault, is working feverishly to get as quickly as possible more replenishments in men and materials concentrating first on the acquiring of fighter planes and fighter pilots which were dealt with so devastatingly by

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH BOMBERS OFF AFRICA HIT OVER 26 SHIPS

1 Warship, 25 Transports, Many Landing Boats in Convoy Bombed Near Bizerta

BRITISH NAVY REPULSED

Germans Sink 1 Torpedo Craft, Damage 3 Others in Dutch Coast Battle

Domei

LISBON, August 19.—Having ascertained the presence of a large anti-Axis convoy in the waters off Bizerta, a formation of German bombers launched an attack last night and scored bomb hits on one man-of-war, 25 transports totaling 100,000 tons and a number of landing boats, stated the German communique today.

At dawn today, announced the same communique a naval encounter took place between a protective force of a German convoy and British torpedo boats off Scheveningen on the Dutch coast, and in the attack the Germans sank one torpedo boat and inflicted damage to three others.

In the Atlantic, German bombers on offensive patrol set afire one anti-Axis freighter of 5,000 tons besides shooting down four Anglo-American bombers, two of which were four-engined.

The German news agency, meanwhile, disclosed tonight the German coastal batteries shelled a formation of British warships approaching the French coast with direct salvos and further stated that the British vessels put up a smoke screen and vanished taking a western course.

Indications are the German fighters put up a stiff resistance to the anti-Axis planes over continental Europe it was revealed by the London report which said heavy and persistent interception by the Axis planes offered against the formation of Anglo-American bombers yesterday. It is said the Axis fighters attacked in relays of from 20 to 30 planes every few minutes.

Regarding the Eastern Front, although Moscow reports spoke of a successful offensive besides the capture of several towns along the eastern Soviet front, the German communique describing the fighting in the Kuban bridgehead area said the fifth battle defense which began on July 16 found the German and Rumanian troops in bitter struggles to repulse the Soviet attempts to break through the Axis positions. It further revealed the Soviets in this sector employed 17 rifle divisions, two tank brigades and three tank regiments.

Turning to the situation on the Mius front, the communique stated that in the Kuibishevo area, the Soviets attempted to pierce the Axis lines through Izyum after making strong artillery preparations. However, the attempt failed due to effective assistance rendered to the ground forces by the Luftwaffe and the Rumanian fliers.

A hard fight is still continuing in the Bielgorod area where more

(Continued on Page 2)

N.Y. Times Unpopular With State Department, Reports London Daily Express Correspondent

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—"The New York Times was the world's most unpopular publication today in the State Department," according to the New York correspondent of the Daily Express on August 14.

The Times this morning announced that Undersecretary Sumner Welles would be taken out from the State Department by President Roosevelt because of his friction with Secretary of State Cordell Hull over the American foreign policy.

Last week the Times printed an exposure charging maladministration in the department and asserted "it was racked with feuds and quarreling officials."

Today Hull was really flushed and angry. He snapped a denial Welles would be removed and sent on an assignment as "roving ambassador" as the Times said.

The Times also reported Norman Armour was now on his way to Washington from Argentina where he is the American Ambassador and would replace Welles as Undersecretary. To all this Welles said he had no plans of the character suggested and he could add nothing to Hull's remarks.

CITATION ISSUED CRAFT FOR HEROISM IN FOILING 1942 AIR RAID ON JAPAN

Was First to Espy Enemy Mobile Unit, Including 2 Carriers

REPORTED MOVEMENT

Although Attacked, Crew Remained at Posts Until the Last Moment

The Navy Ministry announced Friday that a citation which had been issued on March 15, 1943 by the then Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, the late Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, to the No. X X Maru lookout boat for meritorious service at the time of the enemy's air raid on Japan on April 18, 1942 had been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor.

The citation revealed that the lookout boat was the first to espy the approaching enemy mobile fleet about 6:30 a.m. on that day out in the Pacific, and reported each movement of the enemy until the final moment when it was sent to the bottom as a result of the enemy's concentrated attack. In this way, the craft contributed much to the success of the Japanese subsequent operations, the citation said.

First Honors to Lookout Boats

The citation marked the first time honors had been awarded to one of the lookout boats which are engaged in constant patrol day and night on the first line of defense of the Japanese mainland.

Throughout its report of the enemy's movements, the lookout boat did not report even a single word of its own fate.

The communique issued at 3 p.m. Friday follows:

"When on April 18, 1942 an enemy mobile force came attacking, the converted lookout boat No. X X Maru at once got in contact with it and transmitted reports of the finding. Thereafter it was subjected to concentrated attack by the enemy but the entire crew from the captain down continued to send reports on every movement of the enemy until they went down with their boat, thus discharging their duties to the full. For this No. X X Maru was cited by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet and the matter brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor.

"Citation To the Converted Lookout Boat No. X X Maru: On April 18, 1942 an enemy mobile force was sighted to the east of Japan in a transoceanic attack. At once you reported on your discovery and in spite of the persistent attack of the enemy you maintained contact and reported on each movement of the enemy until the last, thereby contributing much to the success of our subsequent operations. I consider your service most outstanding and hereby issue a citation to you.

March 15, 1943

ISOROKU YAMAMOTO,
Commander-in-Chief,
Combined Fleet."

First to Espy Enemy

The converted lookout boat No. X X Maru, which had been cited by the late Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and whose distinguished service to the State was brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, was the first vessel to espy the United States mobile force approaching Japan for an air raid on our country, out in the Pacific on April 18, 1942.

The boat at once reported the sighting of the enemy and thus contributed to the success of the operations that followed. The No. X X Maru belonged to the Northern Waters Patrol Force and its field of operation was the Pacific several hundred nautical miles to the east of Japan. Despite its small size it weathered the rough seas with surprising endurance.

At about 6:30 a.m. on April 18, 1942, the man on watch aboard the boat sighted two aircraft-carriers speeding westward and several destroyers escorting them. This was the squadron that carried out the first air raid on Japan. Following up the initial report, the boat continued to transmit radio reports on

(Continued on Page 2)

AXIS DEFENSES SET TO REPULSE ENEMY

Germans Prepared to Arrange Second Dunkirk in Event of Europe Invasion

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, August 19.—The world's attention is now focussed on the possible moves to be made by the Axis nations following the withdrawal of their troops from Sicily. If the Anglo-American forces are to attempt a continental campaign in Europe, the Germans are prepared to arrange a second Dunkirk for them.

The American divisions that had landed at Messina on Sicily yesterday began pounding the Italian mainland across the channel with their artillery. The enemy's landing barges had already partly completed massing at the rear naval bases at Catania and Bizerta and a considerable strength of Anglo-Americans is noted as if to land on the peninsula in the wake of the withdrawal of the Axis troops.

What are the Germans going to do? This is the question being asked in all the chancelleries of Europe. It is believed that already first, second and even third moves have been decided on at the conferences held at the Fuehrer's Headquarters and the consultation recently held between the German and Italian Foreign Ministers Joachim von Ribbentrop and Baron Raffaele Guariglia respectively, is understood to have arrived at a line of policy.

Reich Not Perturbed

There is uncanny calm at the Fuehrer's Headquarters. German military leaders are maintaining a serenity even more marked than at the time of the anti-Axis landings in North Africa. The retirement of Il Duce Mussolini or the abandonment of Sicily apparently has perturbed them little and they have received the news as a matter of course. Whence this tranquillity? The strategy of the Fuehrer's Headquarters had long been fixed. The supreme secret of the Axis High Command is: Where is to be drawn the last defense line of the Axis forces on the European Continent?

If the theater of war is to shift to southern Italy, there will be advantages and disadvantages on both sides so that it would be unwise to jump to conclusions. The question, moreover, cannot be decided merely from the strategic point of view. For Italy has not yet fully recovered from the shock of the political change and the declaration of Marshal Pietro Badoglio that Rome is an unarmed city is likely to develop into an important political issue in Europe.

Should the enemy accept the declaration and all military activities in and around Rome should cease, the defense power of southern Italy would no doubt be affected. The United States and Britain are not likely to let slip so obvious an opportunity. They are certain to approach Italy with both strategic and political maneuvers. The Quebec Conference now in session may well be considered to be centered on this question.

From the German point of view, it is only natural that the Anglo-American forces, enjoying absolute superiority in sea and air arms, should have been able to overrun Sicily which is a mere island in the Mediterranean. The Germans are determined that if the Anglo-Saxons should invade the Continent, the absolute superiority of the land arm of the Germans will be given full play to crush the enemy at one blow.

Absolute victory is promised the Germans on the three following premises:

(1) Should they annihilate the main field force of the Red Army.

(2) Should they succeed in their air raids on the British Isles and come to hold the lives of 40,000,000 Britishers at their mercy.

(3) Should they crush an Anglo-American invading force of at least 1,000,000 men in their attempt to push inland on the European Continent.

The view that the fighting strength of the Germans has considerably

(Continued on Page 2)

His Imperial Majesty Cables Felicitations To Regent of Hungary

His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to send a telegram of congratulations on Friday to the Regent of Hungary on the occasion of the celebration of Saint Stephan's Day, national holiday of Hungary.

MOSCOW TRIP SEEN FOR EDEN, WELLES

Expected to Be Dispatched to Negotiate With Stalin After Quebec Parley

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 19.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles are expected to be dispatched to Moscow to open negotiations with Premier Stalin after the conclusion of the present Quebec conference where the British and American representatives are expected to decide on a crafty policy regarding Anglo-American relations with the Soviets, according to reports from Quebec.

The policy to be adopted at the conference in regard to the negotiations with the Soviet Union is believed to be as follows:

1. To decide on concrete plans for opening a second front as demanded by Premier Stalin.

2. To decide upon cooperative relations among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union during the present war and after.

3. Upon Premier Stalin giving consent to the proposal for the three powers' cooperation to be submitted to him by Eden and others at Moscow, the anti-Axis forces will start a second front in Western Europe.

Although the nature of the cooperation proposal cannot be ascertained, it is observed here that the plan includes the adjustment of the confrontation between the Baltic States and Poland, the cooperation of the Soviet Union in the Pacific Campaign and others.

PLANS MOOTED BY FOE TO HAVE VITAL BEARING

Strategy Reviewed at Quebec May Take Effect Soon, Says Reuter Writer

Domei

LISBON, August 19.—The strategic plans which are debated at the Quebec Conference are described by Fergus J. Ferguson, diplomatic correspondent of the Reuter News Agency.

"A discussion goes on at the Quebec Conference of schemes of such importance that their enforcement would produce a tremendous influence on the future of the world war, he declared. "There is a possibility that these schemes may go into effect not later than the end of this week.

"Staff officers of both the United States and Britain are proceeding with the utmost care in working out strategic plans even in details. Presently, these plans will be waiting for the final approval of President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Directly after they have received the approval, dramatic events are likely to occur."

The Reuters writer holds to the view that the Italian mainland will be the scene of operations which are mapped out at the Quebec Conference.

He writes boastfully: "The anti-Axis forces which are in control of the seas and air could operate freely to the north as well as the south of Naples."

Liverpool Strike Worsens

Domei

LISBON, August 19.—Revealing that the Liverpool dock strike is growing in intensity, the London Daily Telegraph reported that several thousand workers were already on strike as all attempts to reach a satisfactory agreement with the port authorities have failed.

SWIM EVENTS MARK MEIJI SHRINE MEET

Summer Games of Annual Physical Training Program Opening Today

Under the patronage of His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, the summer games of the 14th Meiji Shrine Physical Training Meet will be held today and Sunday at the Meiji Shrine pool and in the vicinity of the Yokohama Marine Institute.

Following the opening ceremonies at 9:30 a.m. simultaneously in Tokyo and Yokohama, swimming competition and marine sports will get under way at 10:30 a.m. In the Meiji Shrine pool, the 200 meter underwater hauling race for young boys will lift the curtain while at Yokohama, mass drills will open the marine events.

The summer games officially opens the nation's sportfest held annually with a view of promoting the physique of the entire country. In the fall the main games lasting six days takes place while the meet is brought to a close with the winter games in January and February.

1,000 Athletes to Compete

Today and Sunday will see more than 1,000 delegates, representing youth corps, schools, industrial workers and clubs from prefectures throughout the nation and delegates from Manchoukuo. These picked athletes will compete in a variety of swimming and marine sports which include standard swimming events, Japanese style swimming, military swimming, yachting, sailing, crew races and mass aquatic drills.

The swimming event especially is expected to hold the interest of the nation as this year the All-Japan National Championship has been combined into this meet. Thus the country's outstanding swimmers will be competing.

Over Saturday and Sunday at the Meiji Shrine pool, names which have dominated Japan's swimming world of late will be battling for prefectural and individual honors. Such luminaries as Tomikatsu Amano, Ryotaro Fujigaki, Shuichi Murayama, Kiichi Yoshida, Masao Takahama, Ryohei Hirano and Takeo Kawamura among the men and Misses Fumiko Hatano, Keiko Arai, Umeko Sonobe, Hatsu Morohoshi and Teruko Muto will all be seen in action.

Forty fine swimming events are scheduled over the two days with trials heats taking place in all but two of 17 events Saturday. Saturday's finals are in the young boys interprefectural races. On Sunday the competition will be devoted mostly to the finals in both the men's and women's open division.

Amano-Murayama Duel

Races which are expected to hold the greatest interest are the 100, 200 and 1,500 meter freestyle finals for men. The 1,500 meter race will bring together Tomikatsu Amano, holder of the world's record in that event, and the latest sensation, 19-year old Shuichi Murayama of Waseda university.

In the women events Miss Fumiko Hatano of Tokyo, holder of two national freestyle records is again expected to shine. The mermaids from the Tokyo Fourth prefectural girls high school are also looked to score heavily.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Swimming Events, Saturday

10:30 a.m.—200 meter underwater hauling race heats, interprefectural young boys.
10:55 a.m.—100 meter freestyle heats, interprefectural industrial workers.
11:10 a.m.—100 meter backstroke heats, interprefectural industrial workers.
11:25 a.m.—200 meter breaststroke heats, interprefectural industrial workers.
11:45 a.m.—100 meter freestyle heats, women's open.
12:00 noon—200 meter breaststroke heats women's open.
12:20 p.m.—800 meter relay heats, interprefectural young boys.
12:55 p.m.—100 meter freestyle heats, men's open.
1:30 p.m.—Exhibition Japanese style swimming.
2:30 p.m.—Mass swimming, primary school children.
2:55 p.m.—Diving events, women's open.
3:15 p.m.—200 meter underwater hauling race finals, interprefectural young boys.
3:25 p.m.—200 meter relay heats, interprefectural industrial workers.
3:50 p.m.—Water polo, Nichidai versus Hosei universities.
4:30 p.m.—Water polo, Bunrika University versus Nojiri Club.
5:10 p.m.—1,500 meter freestyle heats, men's open.
6:00 p.m.—300 meter relay finals, interprefectural young boys.

Sunday, August 22

9:00 a.m.—100 meter freestyle heats, men's open.
9:20 a.m.—100 meter backstroke heats, men's open.
9:35 a.m.—200 meter breaststroke heats, men's open.
9:55 a.m.—Japanese style swimming, exhibition.
11:00 a.m.—100 meter freestyle finals, women's open.
11:05 a.m.—400 meter freestyle finals, men's open.
11:15 a.m.—300 meter relay finals, industrial workers.
11:2 a.m.—Military swimming.
12:25 p.m.—Underwater hauling finals, men's open.
12:35 p.m.—100 meter freestyle finals, industrial workers.
12:45 p.m.—100 meter backstroke finals, industrial workers.
12:55 p.m.—200 meter breaststroke finals, industrial workers.
1:10 p.m.—Japanese style swimming, exhibition.
2:10 p.m.—Diving events, men's open.
2:55 p.m.—100 meter backstroke, women's open.
3:05 p.m.—200 meter breaststroke finals, women's open.
3:15 p.m.—200 meter breaststroke finals, men's open.
3:25 p.m.—100 meter freestyle finals, men's open.
3:35 p.m.—Water polo, finals.
4:15 p.m.—Exhibition.
4:55 p.m.—400 meter freestyle finals, women's open.
5:05 p.m.—100 meter backstroke finals, men's open.
5:15 p.m.—1,500 meter freestyle finals, men's open.
5:50 p.m.—Closing ceremony.

'The Last Supper' Saved

Domei

ROME, August 19.—The famous fresco by Leonardo da Vinci "The Last Supper" in the cloister of the Church of Santa Maria della Grazie in Milan was miraculously saved during the last anti-Axis terror raid by which the church and the cloister were almost completely destroyed. It is said the fresco has been protected against bomb splinters by sandbags and scaffolding and it was due to this protection that the piece of wall with the valuable fresco remained unharmed amidst the debris. The church of Santa Maria della Grazie was built by the famous renaissance architect Bramante. **(Photo shows the famous Church of Santa Maria della Grazie.)**

DEMILITARIZATION OF ROME CLARIFIED

Intentions of Italian Government Are Made Clear—Reasons for Move Given

Domei

ROME, August 19.—Through the Vatican the Italian Government has on two occasions submitted to the American and British Governments plans for the demilitarization of the city of Rome. Nothing had been heard either from the United States or the British Government by August 19.

In connection with these political maneuverings of the anti-Axis camp, the authorities of the Italian Government today made clear its intentions through the Stefani News Agency as follows:

1. The Italian Government has decided to demilitarize the city of Rome because it had in mind the fact that the city of Rome is the eternal base of the Catholic Church and the center of European civilization. This consideration moved the Government to act simultaneously with the declaration of demilitarization in taking all steps necessary to effect the declaration under international law.

2. Nevertheless both the United States and British Governments continue to act as if they were ignorant of the real intentions of the Italian Government and have failed to respond to the Italian Government's proposals.

It is possible that the anti-Axis camp is going to take advantage of the good faith of the Italian Government to promote its strategic ends.

If that is the case, then the world will clearly know where the responsibility for the destruction of civilization lies.

All that the Italian Government has to do under these circumstances is to wait for replies from the American and British Governments.

Aoki Calls on Hata

Domei

NANKING, August 20.—Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki after paying a visit to the Dr. Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum at Nanking called at the Japanese Embassy here. Later, he called on General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Army Forces in China.

Kuriyama Sees Decoux

Domei

SAIGON, August 20.—Shigeru Kuriyama, Director-General of the Japanese Ambassadorial Headquarters in French Indo-China, who is scheduled to leave for Japan tomorrow, visited Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux Thursday afternoon.

Air Activities Of U.S. in China Slowly Grow

(Continued From Page 1)

the Japanese air units.

A notable new trend is that the bi-motored, bi-fuselaged P-38, hitherto only few in numbers and used mainly for reconnaissance, has suddenly increased in numbers and is being used in air fighting. The P-38 was mass-produced to be sent to the South Pacific front, and planes of this type are being sent to the China continent also via Australia and India. P-38s have more cruising range than the P-40s and are more suitable to deliver by air. Thus more P-38s can be expected, and with them more bombers.

Considering next the pilots of the A A F I C , it is said that they are the best among the flyers of the American Army Air Corps. To replenish personnel is a difficult matter for the A A F I C because of geographical conditions, and the ideas is probably to solidify its position with a small but selected force of men, and to increased this force gradually.

Worthy of Attention

What is further worthy of attention is the enemy's base facilities. The enemy makes the most effective use of the radio-locator and wireless communications. At every enemy base there are radio-locator facilities; through ultra-short-wave equipment it learns beforehand when a raid is coming, and when it feels that it cannot oppose the raiding Japanese forces it quickly has its planes flee. This is the reason why the air fighting on the continent is on the whole not so very spectacular. And to come upon the enemy is also very difficult.

There are many times when the Japanese airmen move against the enemy but are unable to sight any of its planes. Such times often continue making the Japanese flyers rage with vexation. Thus the continental air fighting has completely shifted and has become a war of radio waves. Radio waves have to be fought by radio waves.

The A.A.F.I.C. has absolutely no true intention of aiding Chiang. That force is merely selfishly making use of Chungking to attain its aim to raid Japan Proper. Among the outstanding of its enslaving usages of Chungking is the repairing of its airfields. The A.A.F.I.C. has repair units made up of coolies and Chungking troops at each one of its airfields, and puts them in action each time its airfields are wrecked by the Japanese airmen. No matter how often and how terribly the runways at the Hengyang airfield are blown up they are always repaired in a single night.

Continuous Repetition

The result is a continuous repetition of bomb and repair, bomb and repair. The demolition of the runways, however, makes their use impossible even though temporarily, and is thus actually effective in preventing raids on Japan. To have to continue such bombings at the same time as conducting operations to wipe out the enemy's planes. . . . that is one of the difficult unique conditions on the continent and the hardships being undergone by the Japanese flyers are stupendous.

Such are the conditions which give the air action on the continent a form all its own. Now consider and imagine what the fighting will be like in the future. At the present the enemy's fighting will is high and the situation is moving toward one of decisive battle. The enemy flyers' fighting spirit is high, but on the whole their attitude is to wait for the Japanese airmen near their own bases and to challenge them there; their attitude is thus still that of being on the defensive.

This shows that the enemy's fighting power is not yet up to full. It also shows that when its fighting strength, which now is made up of a hundred and several score fighters and bombers, is multiplied by several times, the enemy will move out in an active offensive, working feverishly to carry out its duty of bombing the important Japanese bases on the continent and Japan Proper and of cutting off Japanese communications with the South.

The existence of the A.A.F.I.C. no longer is guerrilla-like and blind. It is persistent, has solid bases, and is watching sharply for a chance. If the enemy comes at the Japanese in a war of radio waves, the Japanese will hit back with a war of radio waves, and if the enemy moves out with quantity, so will the Japanese. The Japanese will move to wipe out every last enemy plane and so make complete the solid defenses of Japan, and of New China.

U.S. COMMENTATOR SCORES U.S. PRESS

Racial Prejudice Tendency of Los Angeles Papers Caused Zoot Suit Riots

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 19.—The blame for the recent outbreak of zoot suit riots in the United States is attributed by a political commentator in an article contributed by the New Republic to the Los Angeles press, especially the Hearst papers' racial prejudice tendency and the Los Angeles police.

The commentator said that for more than a year the Los Angeles press has been building up an anti-Mexican sentiment using familiar Harlem "crime wave" technique. He pointed out that the press has headlined every case in which Mexicans were arrested; featured photographs of Mexicans dressed in zoot suits; checked back over criminal records to "prove" there had been an increase in Mexican "crimes" constantly necessitating the police to make more arrests.

O.W.I. Protested

The commentator further added that this campaign had reached such a pitch in August 1942 that the Office of War Information sent a representative to Los Angeles to reason with the publishers. The press was most obliging. It dropped the word "Mexican" and began to feature Zoot Suit. The constant repetition of the word Zoot Suit coupled with Mexican names and pictures of Mexicans had the effect of convincing the public that all Mexicans were Zoot Suiters; all Zoot Suiters were criminals; therefore all Mexicans were criminals.

Regarding the police, the commentator said it was in August last year that the police launched a campaign which coincided perfectly with the newspaper campaign against Mexican crime. Almost on the eve of the speech by Vice President Henry Wallace in Los Angeles on the good neighbor policy, the police arrested more than 300 Mexican youngsters in what the Los Angeles Times referred to as "the biggest roundup since prohibition days." About this time Captain Ayres of the Los Angeles Sheriff's Office submitted a report to the grand jury in which he characterized the Mexicans as being "biologically" predisposed toward criminal behavior.

For more than a year this campaign of police terrorization continued, the commentator said. Patrol cars were cruising through the Mexican section constantly; youngsters were ordered off the streets and "were frisked" whenever two or more were found together. He said persistent complaints were made against police brutality.

Born in America

Regarding riots last June in which American sailors and soldiers were injured the commentator said both the Mexican and official version of the riots was that the soldiers and sailors acted in self defense and there was no element of race prejudice involved. However, the Los Angeles Daily News headline on June 8 was "Zoot Suit Gangsters Plan War on Navy." Finally the commentator protested 98 per cent of the Mexican youths in Los Angeles are American born and educated.

To Stabilize Prices

STOCKHOLM.—The British Government will have to spend £210,000,000 next year for stabilizing food prices, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood told the House of Commons, according to a London dispatch.

Finnish Tobacco Increases

HELSINKI—Tobacco cultivation has increased considerably in Finland, 300 acres having been planted with tobacco this year. A crop of 1,000,000 kilograms is expected. The acreage is to be doubled next year and a crop twice the size is anticipated.

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Manchou Sovereign Honors Thai Visitor At Imperial Palace

Domei

HSINKING, August 20.—Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo at 11:40 a.m. today. Subsequently, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to take luncheon with the distinguished visitor from Thailand at the Imperial Palace. The Thai Minister to Manchoukuo, Major-General Vira Virayodha, Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, and other dignitaries also attended the function.

Reich Bombers Off Africa Hit Over 26 Ships

(Continued From Page 1)

than 100 Soviet tanks and storm guns were destroyed yesterday, while all Soviet attacks at Staryarussa and Lake Ladoga areas collapsed after severe losses were inflicted to them by the Axis troops.

The communique also declares that yesterday, the Soviets lost altogether 284 tanks and during the last two days, 168 aircraft.

Meanwhile, the German protective forces sank two Soviet gunboats in the Sea of Azov on the night of August 17, destroying besides four Soviet supply ships.

Kharkov Fight Fierce

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 19.—Severe fighting continues on the Eastern Front, particularly around Kharkov, with the Red Army keeping up their offensive in the face of stiff German resistence, according to dispatches received here today.

Judging by reports from Moscow, the Soviet forces are a bit ired by the fact that they have advanced little since reaching the northern outskirts of Kharkov five days ago, and are now trying to surround the city first rather than attack it directly.

A United Press dispatch received here tonight says that a unit of Soviet forces has been sent to Dmiyev, 18 miles south of Kharkov, while other detachments are pushing on to Sumy and Poltava, west of Kharkov, to cut off the Germans from a retreat.

Reports from Berlin say that the Red Army on Wednesday sent up fresh reserves against the Reich troops defending Kharkov, but won only minor results in the district southwest of the city. It reports that German tank units hurled the Red forces back in other directions, crushing them at numerous points.

The fighting to the west of Orel is going on without any great changes, the Red Army only attempting small scale attacks in the wooded land east of Briansk to feel out the weak points in the German defense. Berlin reports, however, say that a great Soviet offensive against Brjansk is expected soon, considering the fact that the Red army is massing a huge force in this district.

Meanwhile, the Red Army, has launched a new offensive in the Stalaia Russa sector south of Lake Ilmen, according to reports received here from the front tonight. It is said that 200 Soviet tanks attacked the German lines from the north and south of the city, and severe fighing is still going on.

FREEDOM FOR PUERTO RICO

Michigan C.I.O. Requests Roosevelt To Take Steps

Domei

LISBON, August 19.—The Executive Board of the Michigan Congress of Industrial Organization adopted a resolution requesting President Franklin Roosevelt and the United States Congress to take immediate steps for the application of the Atlantic Charter to Puerto Rico to secure its complete independence, reports a New York dispatch.

Puerto Rico became a United States possession together with the Philippines as a result of the Spanish-American War. The resolution pledging full support to the people of Puerto Rico was adopted at the council's first post convention meeting in Detroit.

POLITICAL SETBACK SEEN IN FOE'S CAMP

Talks by F.D.R., Churchill Only Increasing Axis' Hatred Toward Enemy

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, August 18—The new meeting between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt, as competent circles of the Reich capital opine, is marked by a general disenchantment of the Anglo-American illusion campaign which starting in a thoughtless manner is bound to lead to a political setback for Britain and the United States.

This disenchantment, in order not to say "morale depression", can already be noticed as Dr. Paul Schmidt, chief of the Press Department of the German Foreign Office, pointed out in today's foreign press conference in the Anglo-American press commentaries on the conclusion of the Sicilian campaign and its political and military consequences.

Speculations had been made that Italy, as a State and as a nation, as well as the German military Power could be treated a "quantite negligeable" and the enemy had expected from the terror raids against Germany a demoralizing effect with serious troubles for the German political leadership and the political life in Germany.

The enemy, however, realized instead that the German hatred against Britain and America, the determination to achieve an all-out victory and the definite elimination of the dangers threatening Europe were still increasing.

The development during the last week confirmed fully the opinion held by the Tripartite Pact Powers, and also the fundamental ideas on which certain recent discussions had been based.

The enemy side was rather puzzled about these discussions since no communique relating to them had been issued. The contents of the discussions may be summarized in the following way; namely, the unshakable determination of the nations allied in the Tripartite Pact to bring this war to a victorious conclusion unimpeded by temporary setbacks and the firm belief in being able to reach this goal.

U.S. CONGRESSMEN RAP CONSCRIPTION OF 'DADS'

Man Power Commissioner's Plan to Induct Those Married Before 1941 Assailed

Domei

LISBON, August 19.—The agitation against conscripting fathers who were married before 1941 continues to mount in United States Congressional circles, according to reports received, here.

Members belonging to both the Democratic and Republican parties denounced Man Power Commissioner Paul McNutt's plan to start reclassifying fathers on October first for early induction into the service.

Representative Adolph Sabath, Democrat from Illinois and chairman of the House Rules Committee, joined the members willing to pass a law prohibiting the drafting of such fathers on the ground they are not needed.

MALAI WOMEN ORGANIZED

To Hold Regular Meetings on Community Welfare

Domei

TAIPING, August 19.—Stepping out boldly from their traditional seclusion and privacy to keep up with the march of events throughout Greater East Asia, Malai women of Batu Gajah, formally organized a Malai Women's Association for the purpose of holding regular meetings to discuss community welfare.

More than 140 Malai women were present at the inaugural meeting which was held at Batu Gajah. The session was attended by Governor Gerak Naoka who in an address stressed the important role women must play in wartime.

Prince Kuni Attends Graduation Ceremony Of Submarine School

The graduation ceremony of the Navy Submarine School was held in the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Asaakira Kuni Friday morning. Vice-Admiral Naokuni Nomura, member of the Supreme War Council, on behalf of the Navy Minister, Vice-Admiral Chuichi Nagumo, Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station, and other high naval officers were present.

Axis Defenses Set To Repulse Enemy

(Continued From Page 1)

weakened since they first launched their major offensive on the Soviets prevails in some quarters abroad but the strength of a nation which is still retaining such a grip on the vast Central Europe even while pitted against three major world Powers in a titanic struggle cannot so simply be gauged. The Germans have given the impression that they concentrated mainly on the Eastern Front.

While, however, the two years of fighting on the Eastern Front have given them valuable experience in campaigning on tremendous scales. the basic policy of the Reich is not necessarily that of the Eastern Front first. It would be more truthful to regard the Germans as on tiptoe for the first suitable opportunity to strike with overwhelming force as soon as they see any of the three possibilities listed above.

The thorough-going national mobilization undertaken by Germany since February this year will begin to bear fruit only hereafter. When that time comes one may expect the Germans to show the Anglo-Saxons a thing or two about fighting.

Axis Defenses Bolstered

The view that the Germans would welcome any major attempt on the part of the Anglo-Americans to effect a landing on the European Continent is not to be disregarded. It must be remembered, however, that it would involve an extreme danger if they should mismanage their enticement campaign. Thus the Germans are seen to be consolidating their fortifications along the northern coast of France as well as strengthening their defenses in the Balkans area. It is only up to the Fuehrer's Headquarters to say whether southern Italy would be suitable for the sort of enticement and annihilation campaign apparently being evolved by the Axis forces.

It is clear at any rate, however, that the Axis forces which held the overwhelming Anglo-American odds at bay for more than five weeks in spite of all the disadvantages of terrain and other conditions in Sicily are not likely to permit them to overrun the Italian mainland so easily.

It would take at least 50 divisions to occupy Italy and 1,000,000 tons of shipping monthly to bring them supplies. The Mediterranean force of the Luftwaffe which attacked an enemy convoy in the western Mediterranean and sank 170,000 tons and on August 18 inflicted a crushing blow to 22 vessels, totaling 138,000 tons, of another convoy at Bizerta is expected to go into redoubled activity.

Thus the southern Mediterranean front is entering a phase of climactic excitement.

CITATION ISSUED FOR SPOTTING FOE

(Continued from Page 1)

the movements of the enemy ships. As soon as it began sending messages, enemy planes and escort warships came attacking the single boat and at 7 a.m. all communication with it ceased It was clear that the whole crew had remained at their posts to the last moment and went down with the boat.

Its consort boats searched the seas for days thereafter but they could find no trace of the missing boat. The messages received from it, however amply prove how every member of the crew discharged his duties to the last in the face of the terrific attack of the infuriated enemy.

Urgent Communication

The report was throughout an urgent communication regarding the condition of the enemy.

Regarding the fighting, hard beyond description, put up by the boat which was like a leaf on an ocean, there was not a single word contained in it.

The whole report was a telegraphic message reporting in detail the movements of enemy mobile units. The warning brought by the boat was transmitted at once to the whole of our unit and it made a great contribution to the making of arrangements for us to be swift in meeting and attacking the enemy subsequently. At the same time the American mobile unit, feeling that in consequence of its contact with the boat it had had its plans discovered, suddenly sent long-distance planes on an attack on the mainland. Then, it itself hurriedly fled, taking a course eastward.

MORE P.I. DOCTORS QUALIFY

Domei

MANILA, August 18.—The ranks of doctors and engineers for the construction of the new Philippines were further increased with the announcement today of the names of the successful candidates in the examination for physicians and civil engineers given by the respective Board of Examiners.

Luis Claustro led [illegible] candidates who passed the civil engineers' test, while Miss Marcosa Rodriguez topped the total 82 successful medical candidates. In addition 10 passed the examination for preliminary physician, while one qualified for midwifery.

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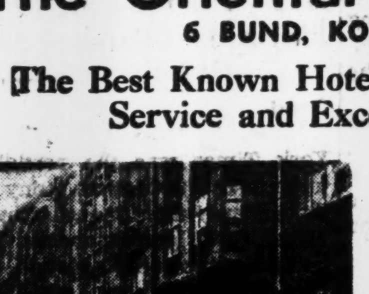

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THAI PEOPLE'S WISH FULFILLED BY TREATY

Long-Cherished Desire to Get Back Lost Territory Realized By New Agreement

Domei

BANGKOK, August 20.—Premier Phibun Songkhram of Thailand today sent a telegram of thanks to Prime Minister Hideki Tojo immediately following the signing of the Japan-Thailand Treaty on Malai-Shan Areas. Premier Phibun also sent a similar telegraphic message to Field-Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army Forces in the Southern Regions.

The restoration to Thailand of the four states of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah and Perlis in Malai and the two Shan States of Kentung and Mongpan, which had been the eager wish of the Thai people for many years, was promised by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo to Thai Premier Phibun Songkhram when the former visited Bangkok and conferred with the Thai leader on July 4.

In accordance with this promise, given by the Japanese Prime Minister in his desire to bring prosperity to Thailand, negotiations had been going on between the governments of the two countries, and as the various necessary preparations were recently completed, a treaty concerning the territories of Thailand in Malai and the Shan States was signed at Bangkok at 10 a.m. Friday (Japan time) between Japanese Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami and Premier P. Phibun Songkhram.

This step taken by Japan manifests the great spirit of the Empire's founding. It is Japan's desire to see that all peoples enjoy their proper places in the world. Japan has already relinquished its extraterritorial rights and abolished its concessions in China, has helped Burma attain its independence and has promised to make the Philippines also independent according to this noble principle.

Under this great principle, the cooperation and unity of the various nations and races in Greater East Asia with Japan as the center have been gradually strengthened. It is hoped that the Government and people of Thailand will fully understand Japan's ideal and intention and positively cooperate in the prosecution of the present war.

Our Struggles

(Continued from Page 4)

constitution of autonomous boards came up before the Subjects Committee, there was considerable opposition, the feeling being that work should be done by the congress organisations and not by ad hoc bodies as proposed by the Mahatma. The resolution was thereupon defeated.

On behalf of the Left Wing, a resolution was moved, by the writer, to the effect that the Congress should aim at seeing up a parallel Government in the country and to that end, should take in hand the task of organising the workers, peasants and youths. This resolution was also defeated, with the result that though the Congress accepted the goal of complete independence as its objective, no plan was laid down for reaching that goal nor was any program of work adopted for the coming year.

For the general public, unacquainted with the intricacies of politics or with the differences in the inner councils of the Congress, the Lahore Congress was a great inspiration. After the midnight of December 31, the President of the Congress came out to hoist the flag of independence. In spite of the biting cold of a Lahore winter, there was a mammoth gathering and as the flag went up, a thrill went through the vast audience. When the Congress was dissolved, there was light on the horizon and the members of the great Assembly departed with a new hope and with the torch of a new message.

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Malai Growth Phenomenal

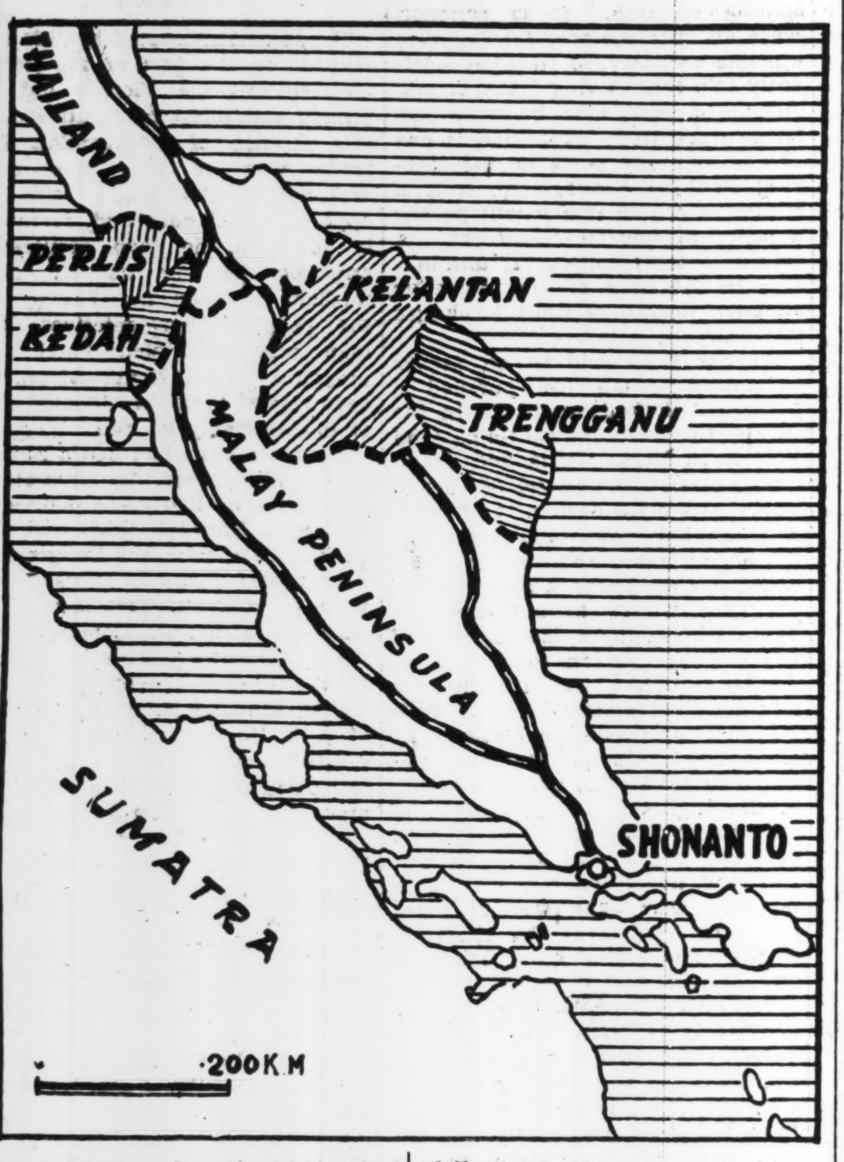
4 Northern Provinces Incorporated Into Thailand Rich in Resources as Malais Work Diligently Under Nippon Guidance

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

KUALA TRENGGANU.—Since the enforcement of the Japanese Military Administration, so rapid progress has been made in the industrial, economic, cultural and communications fields in the four northern provinces of Malai, Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah and Perlis, which have been merged in Thailand, that things have put on completely new phases as compared with the days of British rule. The inhabitants of these provinces are pursuing their respective avocations with great diligence and enthusiasm, full of hope for their future. The following is the result of the inspection which your correspondent has personally made of conditions in these provinces.

The districts on the eastern coast of Malai are less developed than the regions on the western coast in all respects. It may even be said that they were practically left alone in the days of the British rule. Fisheries and primitive agriculture are the only industries, while communication with Shonan depends mainly on sea navigation. Of motor roads they have none.

Your correspondent deliberately took a very difficult course to enter the province of Trengganu from Shonan in order to see the extent of the penetration of the Japanese Military Administration in the out-of-the-way districts.



Motor Roads Built

What struck your correspondent most was the fact that motor roads are being built across the jungles and marshy zones which are said to constitute about 90 per cent of the entire area of this province covering 13,000 square kilometers. Another interesting fact was that the Malais who are said to have been very lazy and indolent under the British rule were seen everywhere hard at work. Even female workers who formerly never did outdoor work were observed engaged in all kinds of work. It was, indeed a wonder how such great changes could be effected during the comparatively short period of Japanese Military Administration.

Dungun, which was first visited, is a mining town. The iron mine there has very rich deposits. The Japan Mining Company started the operation of the iron mine there in 1931 and was doing good work despite the hard pressure brought to bear on the Japanese by the British authorities. The members of this Japanese company who were arrested by the British authorities at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia are now working as pioneers with redoubled energies, free from the oppression to which they were formerly subjected. The Indian, Chinese and Malai laborers who had been taking refuge elsewhere returned to the place by degrees and are now earnestly cooperating in the work of establishing the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The shipbuilding industry is being pushed energetically throughout Malai, and the shipbuilding capacity and art in these provinces are superior to those of other provinces. Those in the industry are bent on the building of as many ships as possible in spite of the inadequate supply of materials and imperfect equipment. Sailing ships have recently been launched at shipyards under private management and some are actually engaged in coastal navigation. At the shipyards run by the provincial authorities also, keels are laid for many ships, and work is being expedited.

Of a total population of 200,000 in the provinces 90 per cent are Malais. The Chinese population is about 16,000. Unlike the southern part of the peninsula, the Malais are predominant there, and the Chinese have no influence to speak of. The native shipbuilders are at the same time sailors. From ancient days they have been visiting Thailand, French Indo-China and Sumatra in the ships of their own building for trading purposes. By exporting salted or dried fish, they have been importing rice and sundry goods. Setting apart the historical fact that these provinces were tributaries of Thailand from the closing days of the 18th century to the 19th century, there existed such economic relations as described between them in ancient times.

Rice Crop Increased

The road from Kuala Trengganu, the metropolis of the State of Trengganu, to Kota Bharu in the State of Kelantan, runs along a succession of jungles, and the hardships experienced by the Japanese Forces who landed at Kota Bharu could easily be imagined. The motor cars left behind by the enemy are still lying in a rusty condition. Cultivated land in Kelantan State replaces jungles. This State is now mobilizing all resources in order to attain self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. The rice production has been increased so much that the State is now in a position to export the cereal to a certain extent, besides supplying its own needs.

The fishery business is not so developed in this State as in Trengganu State but the number of fishermen is put roughly at 6,000. Last autumn, six Japanese fishermen in the Inland Sea were brought here and these fishermen are giving guidance and instruction to native fishermen on all matters bearing on fisheries.

Kedah is the only rice-exporting State in Malai. Before the war, the paddy fields covered 310,000 acres or about 10 per cent of the entire area, the rice yield amounting to 150,000 tons. Of this total harvest, 60,000 tons were exported. The increased production of foodstuffs formed the main part of the policy of the military administration. With this end in view, the area of arable land has been expanded and agricultural methods have been improved. There has been a large scale cultivation of waste and jungle lands. The seeds of Formosan rice have been imported to obtain a second rice harvest. The state of growth is very good and the native farmers are highly pleased with the bright prospects of the new innovation. The very crude method of rice planting has been supplanted by the very improved Japanese method of planting. What with the introduction of the Japanese method of planting and the active participation of women in the business, this year's planting of rice there reminded one strongly of that in Japan. The people of Malai whose vitality was sapped by the colonial policy of Britain are gradually acquiring industrious habits under Japanese guidance.

A big program for the cultivation of waste land has been taken in hand. Under this plan, paddy fields with a total area of 70,000 acres are to be created in two years, and in this work Chinese and Indian laborers as well as the native laborers are engaged.

Further, south, in the Bandabal district, another plan for the cultivation of paddy fields of 25,000 acres is being pushed forward.

It may further be mentioned that near the town of Klim there is a big tea plantation covering 2,000 acres. In connection with this plantation, it is said that a Japanese private, named Omura, hailing from Shizuoka Prefecture who happened to pass through the district after the Japanese occupation of Malai conceived the idea of planting Japanese tea there, and as the result of his close application succeeded in producing excellent Japanese tea. The plantation is named the Omura Tea Plantation. At present, its yearly output reaches 36,000 pounds.

KARUIZAWA NETMEN START THEIR GAMES

Tournament in Full Swing; Large Crowd Watches Players Daily

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 19.—The Karuizawa tennis tournaments are being played off at a rapid pace. Since yesterday the pavilion has presented a mob scene, and this morning the grandstand was filled to capacity. This morning two quarter-final matches of the men's championship singles, four quarter-finals of the women's championship singles, four quarter-finals of the women's championship doubles and one quarter-final of the B class singles were played off.

The most exciting and spectacular match this morning was that between K. Kataoka, champion of the Tokyo Imperial University, and S. Okazaki of the Tokyo Lawn Tennis Club and winner of the 1940 Karuizawa Tennis Tournament, Kataoka winning by 7-9, 6-4, 6-3. In the first set Kataoka was out of his usual form and Okazaki got the lead by 4-0. However, Kataoka got back his form and his backhand crossing shots proved successful and made the games 5-4 lead. Okazaki then won another game and made five all. He continued to play steadily and won the first set by 9-7.

In the second set, both players again fought with excellent tactics. With skilful drop shots and passing drives, Kataoka obtained this set by 6-4 and made the match set all. In the final set, Kataoka was seen rushing often to the net and getting points by decisive volleyings. When Okazaki came to the net position, Kataoka dispatched fine, clear-cut passing shots and made a 3-0 lead. Okazaki kept up his service well. Kataoka became a little erratic, but he got two games and the score showed 3-2, Kataoka's lead.

At the end of the final set, both players were a little tired. Kataoka's stop volley just near the net made several important points and finally he won the set by 6-3.

In the other quarter-final match of the Men's Championship Singles, Uhara easily defeated Kamisawa in a straight set, 6-2, 6-1. Sumi defaulted Tamai due to the latter's foot trouble. This came as a blow to the fans as this match was expected to be the most brilliant.

In the quarter-finals of the women's championship singles, Miss Miyagi defeated Miss Arakawa, 6-1; Mrs. Deppe defeated Mrs. Sahl, 8-6; Mrs. Kochi defeated Mrs. Kimura, 6-2, and Mrs. Tanaka defeated Mrs. Kiewnich, 6-4.

In the quarter-finals of the women's championship doubles, Miss Miyagi-Miss Kondo defeated Miss Weed-Miss Toda, 6-1; Mrs. Sahl-Mrs. Deppe defeated Mrs. Baistrocchi-Mrs. Kemmerer, 6-1; Miss Asabuki-Mrs. Tanaka defeated Mrs. Kiewnich-Mrs. Schnider, 6-2; Mrs. Lord-Mrs. Nishikawa defeated Miss Sakata-Miss Ishigaki, 6-1.

In the quarter-finals of the B Class Singles, Phimol defeated Yamamoto, 6-2.

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AXIS LEADERS CONFER ON BALKAN OPERATION

King Boris III of Bulgaria and Hungarian War Minister Ludwig Cstay are now visiting Germany to confer with Reich military leaders, according to reliable information, relayed from Sofia to the Mainichi.

The object of the Hungarian War Minister's visit is to study ways and means to modernize the armaments of the Hungarian forces in preparation for the coming Balkan operations, it is understood.

In the meantime, the Balkan countries are now very much interested in Italy's future move. As has been clarified by Reich military authorities, the German forces operating in Sicily were only three divisions strong, while the German reinforcements detailed to the Italian mainland are estimated to be tremendous.

Due to the most successful development from Sicily, effected with a view to continuing resistance, the position of the German forces in Italy is understood to have become more advantageous.

Farm Products Up

BERLIN.—Deliveries of farm products in the central part of the occupied eastern territories have increased appreciably, responsible circles here announced. The deliveries of milk and eggs particularly have tripled while those of potatoes, beets and other roots have increased by 28 per cent, winter grain by 11 per cent and summer grain by 18 per cent.

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Yanks Threaten S. America

BERLIN.—The independence of South American countries is threatened by no one else but the Yankees, declares the South American specialist of the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Walter Stubbe, in a lengthy article in which he discusses Yankee penetration of South America since the outbreak of the present war and its disastrous consequences for South American countries.

Negishi Given New Post

Kuniyoshi Negishi, secretary in the Board of Information, was appointed chief of the Research and Planning Section of the Third Division in the Board of Information, on Thursday.

Cossacks Assist Germans

BERLIN.—Cossack volunteer units have been assisting German and Hungarian troops in mopping-up operations in the areas behind the central sector of the Eastern Front, German military quarters reveal.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1943.

The New Japan-Thai Treaty

The new treaty which was signed yesterday at Bangkok between Mr. Teiji Tsubokami, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to Thailand and Field Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram, Prime Minister and acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, recognizing the incorporation into Thailand of the four states of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan, and Trengganu in Northern Malai and two states of Kentung and Mongpan in the Shan Region, seems certain to take its place among the historic treaties of the present era. It is the outcome of Prime Minister Tojo's meeting with Prime Minister Songkhram last July and serves to reveal how promptly and with what degree of sincerity Japan lives up to its promises.

It is not difficult to identify the determining factor in the formulation of the new treaty. This is to be found in Japan's unqualified respect for the sovereign rights of Thailand and in her profound interest in putting into effect the principle of co-existence and co-prosperity among the states and peoples of Greater East Asia. This country's unswerving and inflexible determination to create a better East Asia is self-evident in the light of the constructive measures that are being translated into concrete form one after another. The treaty which was signed yesterday in Bangkok is but another instance of this resolution.

The striking features of Japan's relations with the other component member states of Greater East Asia are her desire and willingness to enjoy the welfare and prosperity and to share the joys and sorrows of all the East Asiatic family of nations. This desire and willingness manifest themselves in many ways. The ever-tightening ties of cooperation with Thailand, the recent relinquishment of her concessions and extraterritorial rights in China to the National Government, and her good offices in the establishment of New Burma all attest to Japan's unselfish desire and determination to build a common prosperity sphere for all the peoples of East Asia.

It is ironic to note that while the ties of cooperation and the unity of purpose of the East Asiatic nations are being strengthened day by day, Britain and America are subtly but vigorously pursuing their traditional game of imperialist grab for territories and the extension of their respective spheres of influence in the world. Thus, in the midst of this global war of their own making, they betray their professed war aims. It seems that they cannot tolerate the speedy political and economic rehabilitation and reconstruction of East Asia. Realization of the fact that they have been driven out from this area has inflamed their hatred for Japan.

Incidentally, Anglo-American indignation and remorse were aptly expressed by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in his reply to an interpellation in the House of Commons last month with reference to the Japan-Thai Agreement providing for the incorporation of the four Malai states. It is quite apparent that the British Foreign Secretary still lives in a fool's paradise, utterly unable to visualize the wholly changed situation in East Asia. It is a matter of record that the British and American plutocrats made frantic attempts to bring Thailand over to their side before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. To them, therefore, the ever-tightening ties of cooperation between Japan and Thailand are a slap in the face. The resentment and enmity of the United States and Britain against Japan and Thailand can be understood only in terms of the utter failure of their intrigue so meticulously designed to alienate Thailand from Japan and of the fullest measure of cooperation and collaboration that unite the two friendly Powers for the joint prosecution of the war against their common enemies. Whether Britain and the United States like it or not it is an accomplished fact that the position of Greater East Asia has been thoroughly consolidated militarily, politically, and economically, thus precluding once and for all any chance on the part of the Anglo-American imperialists to return to their old dens in East Asia.

Indeed, the new Japan-Thai treaty should serve as an unmistakable reminder for the British and American plutocrats that the one billion peoples of East Asia are firmly united against their common foes, making this part of the world impregnable against the malicious propaganda as well as the armed offensive of America and Britain.

The Bunten Art Exhibition

The Ministry of Education is to be congratulated on its decision to hold the Bunten Art Exhibition this autumn in spite of many difficulties besetting the undertaking in the present war situation. The forthcoming affair is significant in that it is bound to contribute greatly toward cultural progress.

The war does not aim solely at butchery and destruction. As has often been enunciated, Japan's object in the War of Greater East Asia is to build the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Her aim is to construct while fighting. In order to extirpate deleterious Anglo-American influences, we must carry on warlike operations to a successful issue, but, as everybody knows, in the regions where Anglo-American resistance has been crushed and where the inhabitants have consequently been freed from the fetters of Anglo-American imperialism, the work of construction is steadily being pushed under Japanese guidance in all phases bearing on the livelihood of the inhabitants. The construction work being pushed forward in political, economic and cultural fields in Greater East Asia necessarily calls for political, economic and cultural cooperation and interchange among the East Asiatic peoples. That the Ministry of Education has decided to hold the Bunten Art Exhibition in the face of all difficulties incidental to the present emergency times when drastic economies are required in the consumption of materials and when the mobilization of the transportation capacity for war purposes is imperative, is highly commendable not only for the sake of Japanese culture but for the benefit of cultural progress in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Congress of Men of Letters in Greater East Asia, to be held in Tokyo from August 25, is, so to speak, the forerunner of cultural interchange in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and we sincerely hope that it will lead to large-scale and vigorous cooperation in all branches of culture. The Bunten Art Exhibition must also play its part in the worthy undertaking of building up Greater East Asiatic culture. It is certainly charged with a mission far greater than that of being a mere object for appreciation by Japanese lovers of fine art.

Like all other branches of culture, paintings and technical arts in this country have long been under Western influences. Japanese artists were too intent on the introduction of Western ways to endeavor to foster or promote originality. Such was the state of affairs prevalent in this country at least up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The war has proved an eye-opener. We have freed ourselves completely from Western influences and have broken away from the imitation of Western ways. Unshackled by inimical influences, we are now devoting ourselves to the construction of a truly Asiatic culture. It is things American or British—and nothing else—that have been destroyed in the War of Greater East Asia. Where Anglo-American imperialism is now lying in ruins a new culture, a genuine Asiatic culture, is germinating.

Many masterpieces of art have been produced amid the din and confusion of war. Excellent poems have been composed, splendid novels have been written and fine pieces of paintings have been produced by gallant officers and men on the fighting lines and by poets, novelists and artists who have been with them at the front charged with the duty of reporting. It is fully to be expected that, deeply influenced and strongly stimulated by the present war of unprecedented dimensions, many more and much better pieces of art will be produced hereafter.

The Eastern peoples have a great aptitude for fine art. It is a well-known fact that the cultural life of the Western peoples has been greatly influenced by Oriental fine art. China and India as well as Japan boast fine arts of which they may well be proud. Even the inhabitants of such a small island in the South Pacific as Bali have an established fame for the exquisite objects of art of their own production. It goes without saying that when these East Asiatic peoples, so richly endowed with artistic traits, cooperate to establish a structure in fine art, there will eventually be reared a magnificent edifice of East Asiatic art. It is incumbent on the Japanese world of fine art to play the leading part in the construction of East Asiatic fine art, and accordingly the role to be assumed by the Bunten, an organization of long standing in the Japanese world of art, is a really important one.

RETURN OF CONCESSIONS, RIGHTS INCREASES PRESTIGE OF NANKING

Most Important Phase of Japan's New China Policy Claimed to Be Economic in Nature

(From The Toa)

So far-reaching and comprehensive is Japan's new China policy that inadequate understanding of it does not seem altogether absent. Some, looking at its selfless and moral character, are led to think that the China problem has already been solved. Others, marvelling at the bold decision Japan has made, jump at the hasty conclusion that she has cut loose from her oft-reiterated immutable national policy. Both views are superficial and one-sided.

To understand fully Japan's new China policy, it is advisable to examine the various measures she has taken in pursuance thereof. These measures may be classified roughly into two categories. Falling under the first category are the political ones, such as the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights, the rendition of concessions, the transfer of the enemy property in the occupied areas to the Nanking Government, etc.

Under the second category may be included the economic and "practical" steps which mark the change-over in general management. The alleviation of control over commodity traffic in Central China, the suspension of war note issue preparatory to currency unification through the medium of the Central Reserve Bank notes, the abolition of Japanese special service organs and liaison officers, the installation of new Chinese organs, such as the National Economic Control Association, to supplant Japanese—these all belong to the second category.

Two Interrelated

The two are interrelated as form and substance, as end and means. While the political measures have already been executed or are in course of execution, this does not mean that the China problem has been solved thereby. The ultimate success of the political moves will hinge on the outcome of the economic and "practical" steps.

Be it noted that the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights and the retrocession of concessions were promised in the well-known Konoye statement of 1938 and provided for in the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty of 1940. The carrying out of these undertakings does not give a new edge to Japan's immutable national policy. The really new phase is to be found in the economic and "practical" measures. Only when they have achieved the desired results will the grand ideal of Hakko Ichiu embodied in the political moves be fully vindicated.

Needless to say, the management of the occupied areas has been conceived and carried on by Japan on her own initiative. Since the return of the National Government to Nanking three years ago, however, it has been Japan's fundamental policy to turn over the sponsorship of that management gradually to China and thereby normalize the transitional situation. This policy has found gradual expression in the restitution of the military controlled factories and other moves. Only, with the Nanking Government still in its incipient stage, a speedy general transfer was hardly possible, while the development of the China affair into the War of Greater East Asia necessitated Japan continuing to take the reins of management.

Salient Features of Policy

There are two salient features to Japan's new policy. First, the transfer of the sponsorship of peaceful construction in the occupied areas to the Nanking Government. Second, the discontinuance or, at least, an alleviation of the policy of blockade economy pursued by Japan.

These features prompt at least two questions. First, what is the scope and extent of the transfer? Second, what will be the character of the wartime economic structure to be set up by China as the result of the discontinuance or an alleviation of Japan's blockade economy?

The transfer covers a very wide range, to be sure, but as is clear from the Sino-Japanese agreements, it is not of such a nature as to circumscribe Japanese activities in China. True, some sacrifices are inevitable, such as the loss of the tax imposition rights and other economic privileges consequent upon the extraterritoriality relinquishment. On the other hand, there is the compensatory aspect that, enjoying equal footing with Chinese, Japanese activities, instead of being localized to the concession areas as in the past, can be extended as far as the political power of the National Government penetrates. In a sense, therefore, the sphere of Japanese activity has been expanded, rather than restricted. Here is an opportunity for Japanese and Chinese to cooperate with each other in their respective spheres of usefulness on the principle of the right man in the right place. That will be an ideal form of Sino-Japanese collaboration.

Wartime conditions demand that all economic activities be devoted to productivity expansion to bolster fighting strength. It is common sense all over the world today that wartime economy, to function efficiently as a contributing factor to production increase, must be controlled. Since productivity expansion is one of the supreme goals of the warring Nanking Government, it is a matter of course that it will pursue a policy of controlled economy. A return to free economy is unthinkable in the light of the objective situation prevailing since Nanking's war entry.

As has been said in an earlier paragraph, Japan has pursued a policy of blockade economy in the occupied areas in Central China (and indeed, in North China and everywhere else). The object of such a policy was twofold; first, to preclude the outflow of resources into the enemy camp and, on the other, to capture the enemy's resources or, in other words, to augment our fighting strength at the expense of the enemy. As an illustration of the latter object, we may cite the coal supply fee levied on the British and American concessions in Shanghai. A similar levy was imposed on eggs. The idea was to sell at the highest price obtainable to force every penny out of the enemy's currency resources. Only in this way can an economic war be a powerful part of a war of arms. Such, in brief, was the character of the economic setup in Shanghai and elsewhere.

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia produced two impelling causes for a remoulding of Central China's economy. In the first place, with the disruption of foreign trade, Shanghai, from being a supply center, turned into an out-and-out consuming city. This forced a recourse to the primitive self-sufficiency mode of living in the interior, separated the urban districts from agrarian areas economically, stagnated the flow of commodities, drained stocks, sent up prices. In a word, Central China fell into the grip of an acute economic stringency.

The other factor was that the hostile economic influences, which Japan had exploited as a source of her fighting strength in the China affair, disappeared and were reborn or, more exactly, converted into friendly and cooperative elements under the rule of the Nanking Government.

Demand Natural Enough

Little wonder that this drastically changed situation should arouse cries for a departure from the policy of blockade economy as early as the spring of 1942. "Release the blockade of Shanghai as a first step toward an economic reorganization in Central China" was a natural enough popular demand.

Under the impact of such circumstances, a new turn in the economic policy without waiting for compliance with diplomatic and political procedures was inevitable. As a matter of fact, as early as the autumn of last year, a local agreement was entered into concerning the buying of raw cotton, Japan and China to work the northern and southern reaches, respectively, of the Yangtze.

This experience augurs well for the economic autonomy which China is to enjoy, and it is confidently to be expected that the Nanking Government will prove more than equal to the tasks before it, namely, the stabilization of popular livelihood, economic resuscitation, self-invigoration and the fostering of joint fighting strength.

It is easy to imagine what a rude shock Japan's new policy must have been to Chungking. The recovery of concessions and extraterritorial rights, the perfecting of sovereignty, the attainment of political independence and economic autonomy—all China's long-cherished aspirations since the dawn of the revolutionary movement—have been realized by Nanking with Japan's magnanimous help. Chungking's resistance theory has been shattered to bits then and there.

Deeply upset at heart but feigning indifference, Chiang Kai-shek maintains total official silence. But truth will out. The Chungking press is betraying its serious commotion. The Ta Kung Pao in a recent issue expressed open dissatisfaction over the delusiveness of the Anglo-American overtures for the abrogation of unequal treaties, pointing out:

1. That the new treaty with Britain does not provide for the retrocession of her leased territory at Kowloon;

2. That whereas American nationals enjoy freedom of residence and travel in China, the Exclusion Act against the Chinese still remains in force;

3. Other anti-Axis countries have not followed Anglo-American suit in regard to the abrogation of unequal treaties.

It is amusing that the concessions which America and Britain offer to give up are those in Shanghai, Tientsin, Amoy, Canton and other cities under Japanese occupation. The British concession in Tientsin have already been returned by Japan to the Nanking Government. Chungking used to condemn the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty and other Japanese undertakings as empty promises. Events have falsified this condemnation. It is the Anglo-American overtures which are proving empty promises. Chungking's resistance theory is showing signs of collapse.

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chaper IX

Signs of Coming Upheaval (1929)

(Concluded)

The situation created by this new attitude on the part of the British Cabinet and the Viceroy did not remain unnoticed or unutilised. In the absence of Deshbandhu Das, there was at least one other personality who could seize the opportunity at once and, fortunately for him, he then occupied a strategic position as an intermediary between the Viceroy and the people's representatives. That man was Vithalbhai Patel who, though a veteran Congressman, had been elected to the presidential chair of the Assembly in 1925.

President Patel had had a remarkable public career. An advocate by profession, he had made politics his first love. Through thick and thin, he had been with the Congress for a long period and at times he had been the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee. In that capacity he had been a member of the Congress deputation which visited England before the Reforms of 1919. He was a close student of Constitutional Law and an expert in parliamentary procedure and especially in obstructive tactics. People used to say of him: "Give Vithalbhai the most perfect constitution in the world and he will tear it to pieces."

Adroit Parliamentarian

So great was his success as a President, that in 1927 he was re-elected unopposed, following the procedure in the British House of Commons. Without causing undue annoyance to the Government, he was able to conduct the affairs of the Assembly in a manner which would do credit to any popular President. In 1929 when a bomb was thrown in the Assembly, the Government wanted to use the opportunity for taking over the entire control of the guards in the Assembly premises and it was a tough fight that the President had to wage in order to thwart the Government. He had also to fight hard in order to bring under his control the Secretariat of the Assembly, that was formerly under the Government of India. But in all these fights he conducted himself with such tact and adhered so scrupulously to Constitutional procedure, that he was able to win the respect of the Viceroy, Lord Irwin.

Vithalbhai Patel persuaded the Viceroy that he should personally meet Congress leaders, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru, and attempt an understanding with them. To this the Viceroy agreed and the interview took place in December. But before that, he had to prepare the ground by arranging for a gesture to be made on behalf of the leaders as a reply. Thus there met at Delhi in November the conference of leaders of all parties. The Conference by an overwhelming majority decided to issue a manifesto appreciating the sincerity underlying the Viceroy's pronouncement and tendering cooperation to His Majesty's Government in their effort to evolve a Dominion Constitution for India. The signatories further hoped that the Round Table Conference proposed "not to discuss when Dominion Status is to be established but to frame a scheme of Dominion Constitution for India." They also urged that the Round Table Conference should be preceded by a general amnesty.

Signed by Some Leaders

The manifesto was signed by Mahatma Gandhi, Messrs. Nehru (father and son), Pandit M. M. Malaviya, Dr. Ansari, Dr. Moonje, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Right Hon. V. S. Sastri, Sir Tej Bahadur Sparu, Mrs. Besant, Mrs. Naidu and others.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru did not at first agree with the other leaders and intended issuing a contrary manifesto together with the writer. But towards the end of the meeting, Mahatma Gandhi prevailed upon him to sign the leaders' manifesto on the ground that he was the President-elect of the Lahore Congress, and the manifesto would lose much of its value if his signature did not appear on it.

Thereafter Dr. S. Kitchlew (Lahore), Abdul Bari (Patna) and the writer issued a separate manifesto opposing the acceptance of Dominion Status and also the idea of participating in the so-called Round Table Conference. The manifesto pointed out that in a real Round Table Conference only the belligerent parties should be represented and the Indian representativs should be selcted not by the British Government as had been intended, but by the Indian people. It also warned the Indian people that the Viceroy's pronouncement was a trap laid by the British Government. It was reminiscent of a similar move made by the British Government some years ago in the case of Ireland when the Prime Minister, Lloyd George, suggested that an Irish Convention consisting of all parties should be held for framing a Constitution for Ireland—but the Sinn Fein Party were clever enough to see through the game and boycott the convention. The leaders' manifesto drew public attention and a large measure of public support as well. The contrary manifesto, however, was welcomed only by Left-Wing Congressmen and by the youth in general.

Bengal Congress Meets

The same month—in November—the annual meeting of the Bengal Congress Committee was held for electing office-bearers, etc. At that meeting it was found that two groups had formed within the Committee, one following the leadership of the late Mr. Sengupta and the other of the writer. There was a keen contest and the latter party ultimately won by a narrow margin. This was the beginning of the Bengal dispute and the split in the Congress Committee led to a split among the youths and students as well. The breach had begun at the time of the Calcutta Congress when the late Mr. Sengupta supported the Mahatma and wanted the writer to do so. Since then a separate party had grown up in Bengal under the leadership of the late Mr. Sengupta which stood for unquestioning obedience to the Mahatma and his policy. The majority party in Bengal did not bind itself to the Mahatma in that way and in its outlook and program, it was allied withh the Left-Wing opposition to the Mahatma in the Congress.

The Congress leaders, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru were to meet the Viceroy in December. On the eve of that interview an unfortunate event took place. There was an attempt to wreck the Viceroy's train, but fortunately nothing serious happened and Lord Irwin had a providential escape.

Interview Abortive

The longed-for interview took place but it proved abortive. The Congress leaders wanted an assurance from the British Government, or at least from the Viceroy, that Dominion Status would be granted to India, but that assurance was not forthcoming. They had therefore to leave the Viceroy disappointed and come to the Lahore Congress with empty hands.

The general atmosphere in the country was in favor of an extremist policy. Throughout the year there had been unrest. In Punjab, following the arrest of Sardar Bhagat Singh and his comrades, the Naujawan Bharat Sabha had done a lot of propaganda on their behalf. The self-immolation of Jatin Das had further electrified the atmosphere. On the other hand, the leaders who had cried halt at the Calcutta Congress had not been able to achieve anything. The Mahatma had further compromised himself by making statements to the effect that if there was no response from the Government by December 31, 1929, he would be an "independencewallah" on January 1, 1930. His orthodox followers like himself, had all along been advocates of Dominion Home Rule and they did not like to depart from that attitude. But the Mahatma felt that in the atmosphere then prevailing in the country, a resolution on independence would be carried in spite of his opposition and it was therefore much better for him to move it.

Congress Under Nehru

The Congress met under the Presidentship of Pandit J. L. Nehru at Lahore. However, the entire proceedings were dominated by Mahatma Gandhi, who by advocating independence, was able to win over some of the Left-wing elements as well. The Madras Congress in 1928, though it passed a resolution on independence, had not altered the goal as defined in the Congress Constitution, and this was done at Lahore.

Next came the question of the plan of campaign for the coming year. Here the Mahatma was quite unprepared. A resolution was passed by the Congress calling upon Congressmen to resign their seats in the Legislatures and thereby the victory of the Swarajists in 1923 was avenged in 1929. As for the positive part of his plan, the Working Committee adopted a resolution, at the instance of the Mahatma, recommending that autonomous boards, like the All-India Spinners' Association should be organised for carrying on propaganda for the removal of untouchability, for the promotion of temperance and suppression of the drink and drug traffic, etc. The question was therefore raised by everyone as to what work would be left for Congressmen and for Congress organizations in the country. When the resolution regarding the

(Continued on Page 3)

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

—By ASATARO MIYAMORI—

Kunen Kaneko (1876—)

Kunen Kaneko, an eminent poet, edits "The Light," a poetry magazine. He has published ten collections of his verses and several books on poetry.

The Imperial Rescript Declaring War

Kabe takaku Ohmikotonori Asa yu ni Orogamite waga Kangeki wa aratanari.

Worshipping the Imperial Rescript,
Hung high up on the wall,
Morning and evening,
Fresh inspirations thrill my soul.

Peach-Blossoms

Momo no hana Kimi ni niru yo towa Iikanete
Tada utsukushi to Medete yamishi ka.

Lacking courage enough to say
"These peach-blossoms are just like thee!"
I simply exclaimed, and then was silent,
"How beautiful!" admiringly.

A Waterwheel

Ushi no yuku Shirakawamichi no Mizuguruma
Katari-kotori to Itoma aru kana.

On Shirakawa Road,
Where cows walk lazily along,
A waterwheel turns leisurely,
With Katari kotori for its song.

A quiet country scene artlessly portrayed.

Mount Fuji

Shitashiku Yobikake taki hodo Yubae no
Fuji wa ohkiku Atatakaki kana.

The peerless Mount Fuji bathed in
The shafts of the setting sun's golden ball
Looms so gigantic, glows so warm
That I would send to it a friendly call.

My Heart

Kora no hoshi To yu Shinamono Kai-yari te
Waga kokoro haru no Goto nodo keshi.

When I bought for my children
What they asked for everything
My heart was tranquil
Just like a day in spring.

The Summer Willows

Teri-kaesu Natsu no yanagi no Hi no aosa
Waga shiro yukata Yoraba somubeshi.

The sunbeams reflected
From summer willows are deep green;
My white robes might be dyed
If they should touch the sheen.

Saint Nichiren

Oi naru Chikara wo oboyu Kono matsu no
Kage wa Nichiren ga Ho wo tokishi tokoro.

Great power do I feel,
This pine-tree below;
For on this spot Saint Nichiren
In old days preached the "law."

"This pine-tree" refers to a great old pine-tree at Kamakura, under which Saint Nichiren (1222-1282) practised so-called tsuji-seppo or, "street-preaching."

Goshu Kusuda (1895—)

A Tokyo Middle School instructor in Japanese. He has published a collection of his verses entitled "Spring and Autumn."

A Eulogy of a Noble-Charactered Friend

Yae-mugura Shigereru sono no Nakanishite
Kaori wa takashi Shiragiku no hana.

Lo! in a garden overgrown
With weeds luxuriant,
A white chrysanthemum
Gleams pure and fragrant.

The Notes of Autumn Insects

Koi no uta Kanashimi no uta Uchimajiru.
Symphony to kikoyu Mushi no koegoe.

Gay songs of love and songs of grief—
Such songs' sweet symphony
The voices of the insects
Do sound to me.

An Uguisu in the Room

Uguisu no Naku waga heya ni Umagora to
Tawamure oreba Kokoro wakayagu.

When I talk and play
With my pet grandchildren
In my room where an uguisu sings gay,
I grow younger in heart again.

An uguisu is the sweetest of Japanese songsters, quite different from the nightingale and also from the Chinese bird "Ying," or "Huan Niao" ("the yellow bird").

Fruits of Wisdom

There are treasures laid up in the heart,—treasures of charity, piety, temperance, and soberness. These treasures a man takes with him beyond death when he leaves this world.—Buddhist Scriptures.

• • •

Be not the fourth friend of him who had three before and lost them. —Lavater.

• • •

There are only two powers in the world, the sword and the pen; and in the end the former is always conquered by the latter.—Napoleon.

In the Freedom of the East, Lies the Peace of the West

Nippon Times Evening

We Fight With Firmness, We Build With Kindness

No. 15,950 TOKYO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1943 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Misconduct, Arrogance of Yankees Bitterly Resented by Kweilin People

Domei

JAPANESE BASE, August 20.—Reliable information reaching here from Kweilin reveals that Chinese residents in that sector are bitterly resentful of the arrogant conduct of United States airmen stationed there.

It is revealed that in addition to swaggering insolence toward the Chinese populace, the American fliers have become slovenly in their discipline, often deliberately ignoring commands of their superior officers.

It is understood that breaches of discipline have reached such serious extent that Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the United States Air Force in China dispatched a military police officer attached to the United States 14th Air Squadron to Kweilin on August 7.

This officer reportedly was sent with strict instructions to thoroughly investigate the misconduct of American airmen and punish offenders severely.

As a natural consequence of this "Yankee insolence", Chinese vernaculars in Kweilin are reported to be prominently playing up all news on the conduct of the American air personnel.

Irritable 'Old' Man

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, August 20.—What kind of a person is Brigadier-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the American Air Forces in China, which are subjected to smashing setbacks every time they attempt to break through the rigid Japanese defense on the continent? The Takungpao, Chungking paper, supplies an answer in its profile on Chennault, in its August 2 issue, which follows:

"Brigadier-General Chennault is 53 years old and the younger set of the American air forces call him 'Old Man.' He stands five feet nine inches and weights 22 kwan. His hair is still dark and his eyes are not blue. At a glance one would mistake him for a boxer. He is said to have eight sons.

"When reports come in of sudden Japanese air attacks, Chennualt, with a pipe stuck in his mouth, walks impatiently and irritably back and forth in his small room. He presents an appearance exactly like a scene one would see in a foreign movie. On such occasions, a regular 'thunderbolt' falls on anyone who dares to speak to him. It is only when reports are brought in that all planes have landed safely, that he breaks into loud laughter.

"Chennault has been in Japan and is said to have studied Japan well. Ordinarily, he is a good 'Old Man', but his subordinates are somewhat stumped by his temperamental vagaries."

Press Comments

Saturday, August 21

ASAHI—New Glory for Thailand; Quebec Parley and Japan

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Spain and Portugal

New Glory for Thailand

ASAHI.—A treaty incorporating the two Shan and four Malai States into Thailand was signed at Bangkok yesterday in accordance with the agreement reached between Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Premier Phibun Songkhram on July 4.

The two Shan States to the north are bounded by Burma, Thailand, French Indo-China and Yunnan and politically, economically and strategically occupy a most important position, while the four Malai States to the south had been Thai territory seized by the British and exploited by them as Federated Malay States. It is to be noted that Kota Bharu, Jitra and other places already famous in history as battlegrounds of our valiant officers and men are among the lands that have been included within Thai territory. The fact shows that the precious sacrifices in blood that our comrades made to oust Anglo-American power from Greater East Asia were at the same time sacrifices made for the construction of Greater East Asia.

By this act of turning over territory cleared of the enemy and occupied by our armed forces to one of our allies, we have proved beyond dispute that our immutable policy of meting out swift punishment to all those who do not listen to the voice of reason based on international justice and of aiding all nations of the world to find their fit places in the sun is not mere rhetoric and that once we make a promise we keep it whatever the difficulty and whatever the cost. In all our long history we have never failed to keep faith with nations friendly to us and ever have associated with them in the spirit of goodwill and generosity.

By the addition of the important new territory, our ally Thailand will be strengthened and her position consolidated. The close ties that linked her with us ever since Thailand, alone of all the nations in the League Assembly, showed her goodwill toward Japan over the Manchurian Incident, will ever grow tighter for the deed. Thus the foundations of Greater East Asia will be rendered stronger.

With Burma independent, the Philippines about to be granted independence, an economic agreement for the third year signed between French Indo-China and Japan and now Thailand extending her dominions, the construction of Greater East Asia must be considered to be progressing at a rapid tempo despite the many difficulties, and we are justified in our belief that a most brilliant future awaits all Asia.

Quebec Parley and Japan

ASAHI.—At the time the War of Greater East Asia broke out, many in America and Britain clamored for the establishment of a united headquarters and the Roosevelt-Churchill conversation at the end of 1941 was held with a view to the organization of one, but they could come to no agreement and since then the European War and the Greater East Asia War seem to have been fought under different high commands.

Roosevelt-Churchill conversations since then have been held primarily for the unification of the two fronts as well as for joint political maneuvers. As Churchill has said, these conversations will become more frequent and intense as the war grows. The sixth meeting between the Anglo-American chiefs shows that the war has become intensified since the last occasion.

The main questions being discussed are reportedly the European front, especially the relations among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, and how to deal with Italy. Statements of United States Government authorities, such as the speech delivered by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles in Washington in the spring, indicate that the United States is exceedingly interested in extending its political influence over Europe. Consequently, Roosevelt is most likely to insist on having a strong voice in European affairs. Britain, on its part, probably has a plan of its own as to how it will carve out Europe. The Soviet Union will have an idea peculiar to itself. Thus it seems extremely difficult to reconcile the views of the three Powers at any one conference.

It has been customary for a Roosevelt-Churchill conversation to end in the announcement of some realistic formula. Since they are realistic to the point of callousness, it is most probable that they will touch only lightly on the fundamentals and announce some new strategy, instead, for the sake of a world gesture.

With a major counter-offensive expected on the Burma front as soon as the rainy season ends in the fall, and the northern and southern Pacific campaigns steadily intensifying, it is fairly certain that the Greater East Asia War is forming one of the important subjects of discussion.

Whatever the plans of counter-offensive they might adopt, if we are equipped and ready our self-confidence can never be shaken. We should watch the Quebec conference calmly and prepare accordingly.

Spain and Portugal

YOMIURI-HOCHI—We may easily imagine that one of the chief subjects discussed at the Quebec conference is how to rope in Spain and Portugal to the anti-Axis camp.

The impudent Anglo-American watchword is: "After Mussolini, Franco." If we add: "After Franco, Salazar," then we have the whole Anglo-American plot laid bare. They are now agitating to separate the peoples of Spain and Portugal from El Caudillo General Francisco Franco and Prime Minister Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

The political system of Spain and Portugal, however, were not established merely from some ideologi-

(Continued on Page 2)

CATHOLICS SEEN BUSY AT QUEBEC ON ROME ISSUE

Spellman Due Soon--Pressure Exerted On Delegates There

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 20.—Amid disclosures that the Catholics are now busy with underground activities in connection with the question of demilitarization of Rome, it is reported that Archbishop Francis Spellman of New York will soon arrive in Quebec. It is also rumored that the Archbishop has already conferred with Prime Minister Churchill and reported to him the results of his conferences with Pope Pius XII and General Franco of Spain.

Canadian Catholics are said to be exerting pressure on British and American representatives now at Quebec to consent to recognizing Rome as an "open city."

No News Revealed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 20.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, following his arrival at Quebec this afternoon, immediately called on British Foreign Minister Eden at the latter's hotel, according to reports from Quebec.

Tonight, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, Premier Mackenzie King, Secretary of State Hull and others dined together.

Since early morning today, the military and political experts of the three countries totalling 189, have been busy in conference, but no announcement has yet been issued concerning the nature of their talks. The conference is expected to end on August 24, when some communique will be probably issued.

Welles Doesn't Know

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 20.—British Foreign Secretary Eden will visit Moscow by air after the conclusion of the Quebec conference, and President Roosevelt will dispatch a special envoy to Moscow, according to reports from Quebec.

As the President's envoy, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles is said to be the strongest candidate. On this question, Welles made the following statement today at the press conference held at the State Department;

"I have no special knowledge concerning the report that the President will send a special envoy to Moscow, but the United States Government has been always devoting utmost efforts for the adjustment of relations with the Soviet Union."

To Visit Pacific Front

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 19.—Representatives of the British army, navy and air forces now attending the Quebec conference will proceed to Washington following conclusion of the parley to discuss anti-Japanese strategy with American military representatives, according to Washington reports.

It was also reported that they will

(Continued on Page 2)

Bolivia Head to Attend Paraguay-Uruguay Meet

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 19.—Bolivian President Enrique Penaranda will attend a conference of the Paraguayan and Uruguayan Governments to be shortly opened in Chaco, the Paraguayan Government announced today, according to reports from Asuncion.

The proposed conference aims at promoting trade between Paraguay and Uruguay via the Chaco district, and will discuss construction problems regarding a highway between the two countries and an oil pipe line to carry Bolivian oil to a port on the Paraguay River, via the Chaco district.

Argentina Controls Ships

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 20.—The Argentine Government in a proclamation issued today, announced that ships of Argentine nationality shall hereafter be placed under partial Government control. It is understood that the new system mainly involves the right to designate sea routes and that the Government will have the ships in its possession engage in trade with the United States and other outside countries and assign civilian-owned vessels on routes to South American countries.

Italian King Addresses Message Of Encouragement to Sicilians

Domei

ROME, August 20.—His Royal Majesty King Victor Emmanuel III addressed a message to his people in Sicily expressing his strong belief in "the inevitable resurrection" of their country.

Praising the Italians in Sicily for their heroic courage, and pointing out that these people are not demanding anything today, His Royal Majesty declared: "Italians, brothers of Sicily, your King is ever near you in spirit." The Italian Ruler then expressed his strong belief in "the inevitable resurrection of your great and strong country which, under all circumstances, has kept faith with the Monarchy and with My House and which has always been a favorite of immortal Italy, and will remain so, for although it may suffer by its wounds, it will never be bowed.'

Deliberation Started On P.I. Constitution

Domei

MANILA, August 20.—Draft of the Philippine Constitution, drawn up by the drafting Committee, has been submitted to the plenary meeting of the Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee for deliberation, it was announced by Jose P. Laurel, Chairman of the Committee, at 3 p.m. today. The announcement follows: "The draft of the Constitution drawn up by the Constitution Drafting Committee was submitted today to the plenary Committee Meeting and taken up for study. The drawing up of the Constitution has a vital significance in the construction of the New Philippines. The contents of the Constitution will be made public after approval by the plenary session of the Independence Preparatory Committee"

WAR FLASH

Finn Navy Sinks Transport

Domei

HELSINKI, August 20.—A Finnish light naval fleet encountered an enemy convoy last night, and sank one large-sized transport and damaged several others, the Finnish High Command announced in its communique today.

Convoy Raider Downed

Domei

BERLIN, August 20.—Antiaircraft batteries aboard a German convoy shot down a Bristal-Blenheim four-engined heavy bomber off the port of Taganroc on the northern coast of Azov Sea today. The plane attempted to bomb the convoy but utterly failed.

44 Enemy Shot Down

Domei

ROME, August 20.—The Italian High Command issued the following war bulletin at 1 p.m. today: "Anti-Axis four-engined bomber units with the protection of powerful fighter planes carried out bombing attacks on South Italy and the cities of Salerno and Foggia suffered tremendous damages. Axis fighters immediately gave battle to the enemy raiders shooting down 44 of them."

British Shipping Losses Increase Insurance Rate

Domei

BERLIN, August 18.—British insurance companies have raised their rate on ships destined for South America from 2.5 per cent to 5 per cent. According to former cases, a raise in ship insurance rates always follows an increase in shipping losses.

When in the first seven months of 1943, German submarines sank 55 anti-Axis ships, 401,150 tons, in waters off the western coast of Africa, the insurance rate for that route was increased from 7 to 10 per cent. Again, when 241 enemy ships, 1,515,000 tons, were sunk in the Atlantic, the rate was increased from 6 to 9 per cent. Moreover, when 53 ships, 301,000 tons, were sunk in the Indian Ocean, the rate was raised from 10 to 15 per cent.

Brazil Drops Extrality

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—The Chungking regime announced today that a treaty of friendly relations was newly signed at Rio de Janerio today between Chungking and Brazil, and that the Brazilian Government relinquished its extraterritorial rights in China, according to Chungking reports.

ENEMY HIT HARD IN BIZERTA RAID

German Planes Score In Raid on Shipping; Soviets Hit at Isyum

Domei

BERLIN, August 20.—German air units that attacked the port of Bizerta Wednesday night in a fighter-bomber formation sank one enemy freighter of 5,000 tons and inflicted severe damages on eight other cargo-boats aggregating 33,000 tons, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced in a communique issued at noon today.

The Reich war bulletin follows:

"On the Mius Front, a severe battle suddenly broke out yesterday. In the vicinity of Isyum, German forces silenced intense Soviet bombardment after severe engagements and annihilated two enemy battalions.

"Reich forces destroyed a total of 486 Soviet tanks and shot down 81 warplanes on the Eastern Front yesterday.

"The Luftwaffe, in a formation consisting of fighters and bombers raided the port of Bizerta Wednesday night. In the attack, the Reich raiders sank one enemy freighter of 5,000-ton class and severely damaged eight other freighters totaling 33,000 tons.

"In aerial combats with anti-Axis air force staged in Northern Italy yesterday, Reich fighter squadrons shot down 28 enemy planes, 15 of which were four-engined bombers Moreover, the Luftwaffe downed 12 anti-Axis planes in Western Europe."

Von Kleist in Command

Domei

BERLIN, August 19.—German-Rumanian forces at the Kuban bridgehead are under the command of Field Marshal von Kleist, German military authorities announced today.

"The Soviet forces in the Kuban area launched their fifth offensive operations against the German positions from July 16 to August 12, with 17 infantry divisions and two tank brigades, but the German-Rumanian forces repulsed them with serious damages," the announcement said.

Soviet Continue Drives

Soviet forces initiated offensives on the Mius front, in the southern area of Lake Ladoga and in the Stalayarussa sector and, furthermore, are keeping up their offensive to pierce the German defense line near Isyum on the Donetz front, German military authorities announced on August 19, according to a special Shanghai dispatch to the Asahi dated August 20.

Meanwhile, according to reports, Soviet forces, having failed to attain the objective of their offensive in the Bryansk and Kharkov sectors, are now trying to extend the sphere of activities to realize their original aim.

According to German reports the war situation on the various fronts are, on the whole, as follows:

German Defense Bolstered

Kharkov sector. Soviet forces have launched a fierce offensive southeast of Kharkov, and have al-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Bans Another Export

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 19.—South American countries will suffer from an acute oil shortage in the future, as the United States has prohibited export of oil drilling machinery to Argentina. In recently cancelling export permits to Argentina the United States Government allowed export of oil drilling machinery to Argentina.

The United States originally permitted export of oil drilling machinery to Argentina for the development of Argentine oil resources to prevent an oil shortage in South American countries.

CHINA LEADERS GUESTS OF AOKI FOR TEA PARTY

Held at Envoy Tani's Official Residence--Sees President Wang

Domei

NANKING, August 20.—Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, was host to prominent leaders of the Nanking Government including Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi, Weng Tsung-yao, President of the Judicial Yuan, Kiang Kang-hu, President of the Examination Yuan, Chen Chun-hui, Minister of Reconstruction, Ting Mo-tsun, Minister of Social Welfare and Mei Szeping, Minister of Industry, at a tea party held here at 4 p.m. today at the official residence of Japanese Ambassador Masayuki Tani.

The function was also attended by Ambassador Masayuki Tani and Minister Tateki Horiuchi.. The guests and host enjoyed cordial talks for about an hour.

Minister Aoki visited President Wang Ching-wei at 6 p.m. at the latter's official residence and exchanged frank views on various problems accompanying the enforcement of Japan's new China policy.

He was guest of honor at a banquet tendered by President Wang at 7:30 p.m.

NEWS BRIEFS

Quebec Shops Mobbed By Parley Followers

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—The wives and daughters of British and American delegates to the Quebec conference have fallen like a swarm of locusts on the shops in Quebec, a U.P. report from Quebec reveals. The report has made a painful impression on the people of London. However they are finding some consolation in the fact that the American women did not behave better than their British sisters according to London dispatches. Sweaters, stockings, overcoats, and foodstuffs which are not obtainable in England and the United States but are abundant in Quebec were almost sold out. In restaurant and hotels foreign drinks were no longer obtainable Thursday. The U.P. report pointed out that the French population in Quebec was by no means pleased with this attack on their goods.

Big Blast at Kearney

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 20.—A big explosion suddenly occurred yesterday, wrecking several buildings of the Congoleum Air Incorporated one of the world's largest linoleum factories, located in Kearney, New Jersey, according to New York dispatches. The terrific explosion is said to have been felt even as far as Newark and New York City. The cause of the explosion and the number of killed or injured is not yet known.

Strike Hits Tampico

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 20.—It is reported that 5000 refinery workers at Tampico, Mexico walked out at noon on Wednesday threatening to extend the strike indefinitely by calling out the rest of the 50,000 oil workers unless the company meets their demands by Thursday noon. The refiners claim that working contracts have been violated in 300 instances and ask that the plant operation policy be adjusted to comply with principles violated concerning wages and working hours. In this connection, the manager of the government-owned plant has asked the Secretary of Labor to certify that the strike occurred before federal intervention which is likely to take place soon.

30 Javanese Students Graduate

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 20.—The first graduation ceremony of the Djakarta Medical College was held at 11 a.m. today. Thirty native students were given diplomas.

THAI PREMIER GRATEFUL FOR NIPPON ASSISTANCE; TO PUSH WAR CO-EFFORT

Acknowledges Many Aid Rendered By Generous Ally--Japan's Aims Truly Manifested by Noble Deeds

Domei

BANGKOK, August 20.—Hearty gratitude of the Thai Government and people toward Japan for her generosity as shown in the incorporation of the new areas into Thai territory was expressed by Premier Field-Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram of Thailand in a press interview with local Japanese and German correspondents at 2:30 p.m. today at the Premier's official residence.

With regard to the administration of the newly-included Malai states, Premier Phibun declared that for the time being military control will be enforced.

"It is a genuine pleasure," said the Thai Premier, "that with the conclusion, today, of the Agreement, the four Malai and two Shan states have been formally incorporated into the territory of Thailand. This is the second occasion for Thailand to regain its lost territory, the first coming as a result of negotiations between French Indo-China and our country. Profound emotion overwhelms me today as I recall the sad sentiment which prevailed at the time these areas were lost by Thailand.

Japan's Aid Received Twice

"We have no word to amply thank Japan who helped us realize the territorial restoration on these two occasions."

Referring to the administration of the new territory, Premier Phibun stated that military control is for the four Malai states, the Thai army in the two Shan states. As for the four Malai states, the Thai leader pointed out, Thailand is busy making preparations to take over control because the Japanese Military Administration in these areas will cease to exist within 60 days, as has been clarified in the Agreement. In these states also, according to Premier Phibun, military administration will be enforced for some time. Regarding details, the Thai Government intends to study the form of rule now being enforced by the Japanese and adopts its merits.

"Burma, our neighbor," continued the Premier, "regained its freedom some time ago, while the Philippines is expected to become independent in the near future. Today, Japan has acknowledged the expansion of Thai territory. The series of these facts, I believe, clearly manifests in concrete form, Japan's real aim to see the East Asiatic peoples prosperous and a Co-Prosperity Sphere established.

Ready for All-Out Fight

"In the Shan states, Burmese armed forces, in collaboration with the Imperial Forces, are now standing face-to-face against the Chungking troops. We also, are ready to further bolster our collaboration with the Japanese Forces to fight on the foremost front for the destruction of Britain and the United States.

"In view of the wanton bombings by American and British air arms, the Government is studying anti-air raid measures, thereby to maintain internal order.

In conclusion, I desire that the heart-felt thanks of the Thai Government and people be conveyed by you gentlemen to the Japanese Government and people."

Development Work Recalled

The four northern provinces of Malai and the two Shan States were

(Continued on Page 2)

SIGNING OF PACT. HAILED IN CHINA

Nippon-Thai Treaty Shows Japan Is True To Avowed Promises

Domei

NANKING, August 20.—Conclusion of the treaty between Japan and Thailand, today, pertaining to the incorporation of territories into Thailand, was welcomed by National Government circles here.

The same circles unhesitatingly said that two characteristics have been vindicated by Japan in the present step, firstly, determination and ability to overcome all obstacles for materialization of the New Order in East Asia, and secondly, honesty which enables it to carry out every promise made.

Others noted the consistency of Japan's policy as seen in the inculcation of the new policy upon China in January this year, granting of independence to Burma, and the present recognition of the incorporation of territories into Thailand.

This consistency, observed local circles, is rapidly strengthening the union now formed throughout East Asia with Japan as leader. Some anticipate materialization of the ideal of East Asia soon.

All circles were unanimous in voicing their firm determination to win the War of Greater East Asia in order that the ideal and New Order may be established and maintained.

Acute Leather Shortage Faces U.S., States Batt

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 20.—Vice-Chief William Batt of the American War Production Bureau issued the following statement on the leather shortage at a press conference today, according to Washington reports.

"Leather supply recorded a sharp downward curve since commencement of the war. A very serious shortage occurred about eight months ago, but that condition has been remedied. Recently, however, we were confronted again with an acute leather shortage.

"If this condition lasts the United States will have to import a large amount of Argentine leather. Such a situation has been occasioned not by any decrease in the number of domestic animals in the United States, but by the reluctance of domestic animal raisers regarding the slaughtering of animals.

"The condition of wool supply is good. However, considerable difficulties are being experienced due to labor shortage."

Franco, Hoare Confer; Jordana Also Present

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—British Ambassador to Spain Sir Samuel Hoare conferred with General Francisco Franco at the latter's villa at Passo de Meira, today. Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Gomes Jordana was also present at the conference.

Domei

MADRID, August 20.—British Ambassador to Spain Sir Samuel Hoare hurriedly proceeded to a certain point in West Spain by air today to meet General Francisco Franco,

THAI PREMIER THANKS JAPAN

(Continued From Page 1)

formally incorporated into Thailand yesterday with the signing of the agreement between Japan and Thailand, and the Japanese Military Administration will relinquish its administrative power over these regions within 60 days.

The native inhabitants, cooperating wholeheartedly for establishment of a new-born Malai with the Japanese Military Administration, must have been greatly touched by Japan's magnanimous action. This also must have been the case with the governors and those connected with the military administration of these provinces as they recalled the year and eight months of efforts to develop industries and diffuse civil administration throughout these provinces.

The governors of Trengganu, Kelantan and Kedan were interviewed by a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent and their impressions are given as follows:

'Poisoned' by British

Governor Gaku Kushi of Trengganu: "At first the Malaians who comprise the greater part of the population in Trengganu Province, poisoned by the malicious colonial policy of the British, had no interest in working and the Chinese population had fled to the mountains. Therefore, we experienced difficulties in maintaining peace and developing industries. However, considering it most important to obtain the people's cooperation, we first undertook construction of roads to perfect transportation routes. We also planned to cultivate the rice, hitherto imported from Thailand, within the province, and asked for the cooperation of the Malaian inhabitants. The Chinese were surprised to learn that the expenses of the various undertakings were being met by the military administration and not from taxes levied on the inhabitants. Hence they came to understand Japan's true motives.

"Today the 180,000 Malaians in Trengganu are working industriously and cooperating fully with the military administration. It is my sincere desire that the Thai Government will also expend its best efforts, as the Japanese Military Administration did, for the good of the people."

Governor Kikuro Fujisawa of Kelantan: "The three greatest factors of consideration in Kelantan Province are the assurance of the status of native princes, prevention of any uneasiness on the part of government officials and positive maintenance of peace and order.

"As 95 per cent of the 403,000 inhabitants of Kelantan are Malaians, engaged for the most part in agriculture, the military administration took this fact into serious consideration. We sought to increase the well-being of the people by infusing in them the spirit of the sacredness of labor and in encouraging them to make greater savings.

"The people have now emerged from their emasculated condition under British rule. They have been roused to the spirit of thrift and industry. There are about 6,000 Thai's living near the borders and their elation over the incorporation can well be surmised."

Order Restored Rapidly

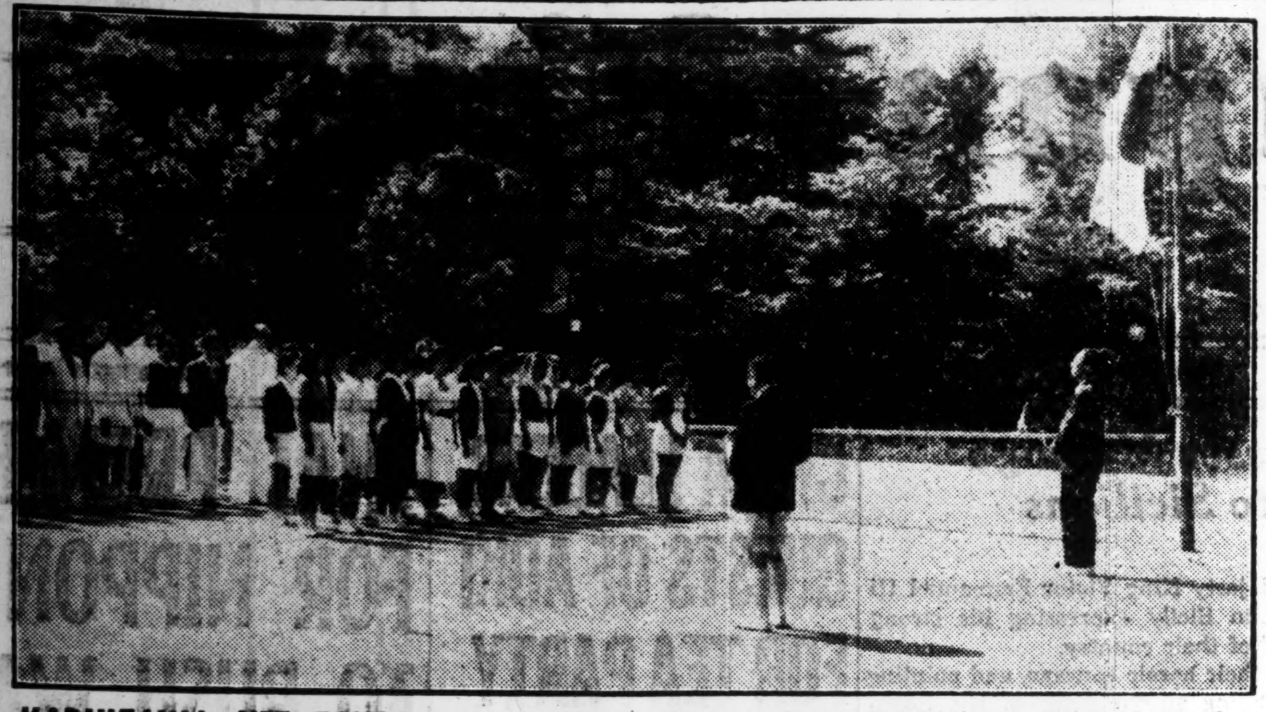
Governor Seiji Sukegawa of Kedan Province: "Military administration was first established in Kedan which came under military administration with the entrance of the Imperial Forces into Alor Star on December 13, 1941, and peace and order were restored comparatively early. Of the population of 484,000, Malaians number 329,000. A large number of Thais also live here.

"Kedan is the greatest rice growing district in the Peninsula. The area under cultivation for rice covers 110,000 chobu and production for this year is estimated at several tens of thousands of koku. With gradual restoration of transportation facilities and the cooperative efforts of native inhabitants bearing fruit in various places, a very prosperous province is in the process of being constructed."

At the Directorate-General of the Japanese Military Administration of Malai in Shonan, the authorities on August 20 issued the following statement:

"The signing of the agreement for incorporation of four northern Malai provinces into Thailand was completed today in Bangkok. The early conclusion of the agreement testifies to the sincerity of Japan's intentions. Such political developments stabilize Greater East Asia's position into one of solid immovability.

"We firmly believe that the native inhabitants will continue their happy existence as a people of new-born East Asia under Thai rule as they have done under our military administration. We are also confident that closer cooperation and mutual assistance will result between Malai and Thailand for the annihilation of America and Britain and the reconstruction of Greater East Asia."



KARUIZAWA NET FANS are now in the midst of their tennis tourney, one of the bright spots in the annual summer program of the popular Nagano resort. Shown above is the opening ceremony held at Court No. 1, on August 18, which was attended by all the participants. Professor K. Yamazaki, vice-president of the Karuizawa Kai, sponsors of the tournament, obliged with a short talk on the occasion.

Catholics Said Busy at Quebec On Rome Issue

(Continued From Page 1)

inspect the Pacific front before returning to England.

Soviet Union Rapped

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 20.—L'Action Catholique, French news paper published at Quebec, severely criticizing the Soviet Government, declared that it was the good fortune of the citizens of Quebec that Premier Stalin was not attending the present conference in its yesterday's issue, according to a Quebec report.

Talks Seen Delicate

The main characteristics of the present Quebec parley, as compared with all the erstwhile Churchill-Roosevelt conversations, are to be found in the ambiguous attitude which they are endeavoring to assume and in the utmost prudence taken by them in the conduct of the conversations—a hint that the present stage reached in the conversations has come to touch delicate points confronting the Anglo-American countries militarily and politically, according to a Lisbon dispatch to the Asahi dated August 20.

The crux of the problem involved is understood to be the attitude they must determine toward the Soviet Union. In the past, America and Britain have continuously assumed pretended indifference toward the Soviet Union in solving pending issues between them, but now those issues must be solved in some form or another in order to properly carry out future strategic operations.

For instance, suppose the Anglo-American forces invaded the Italian mainland after the conclusion of the Sicilian operations. The subsequent Balkan operations, which can be imagined, would be impossible should America and Britain lack an understanding with the Soviet Union.

Speed Seen Essential

If they are too slow in taking necessary action, the Balkan States may be placed under the control of the Soviet Union. Their erstwhile underground political operations whereby they have constantly labored to foster and help certain foreign refugee regimes will come to naught in such an eventuality.

On the other hand, the fact is that the foreign refugee regimes in London and Washington are now dreaming of restoration of their political power, since they believe that the right chance has now arrived.

These complex and intricate military and political problems are fundamentally related to the Anglo-American relations with the Soviet Union.

With regard to the agenda of the Quebec parley, observations from British sources may be summed up as follows:

1. New military operations in West Asia.
2. Strengthening of political warfare directed toward Europe.
3. Anglo-American relations with the Soviet Union and with the nations in Europe whose territory are now under the Axis control.
4. Question of returning Italian prisoners of war.
5. Question of the declaration of Rome being an open city.
6. Question of granting recognition to the De Gaulle regime.
7. Post-bellum West Asia problem.

Soviets Being Enticed

The Soviet Union has again failed to send a representative to the present Quebec conference, but it is known that the Soviets desire the Balkan question to be placed in her own hands as well as a firm hold on the Baltic Sea and the greater part of Poland. If the Anglo-Americans are to invade Europe, the Soviet Union wishes that they start it in North France, the Netherlands or Belgium.

How to embark upon the next campaign in compliance with this Soviet wish is the so-called background of the present Quebec parley. As regards the matter of luring the Soviet Union into the Anglo-American camp against Japan, Britain desires it realized in no less earnest than the United States. The object of the projected visit to Moscow by the British Foreign Secretary Eden and the U.S. Undersecretary of State Welles immediately after the Quebec parley is thought likely to be a move to gain some Soviet promise of help to the Anglo-American camp in the war against Japan. In reference to this point, the London Times dated August 14 carried a very interesting article. It expressed the view that if the Soviet Union was dissatisfied for not having received an invitation to the Quebec conference, she had better line up with the anti-Japanese camp. The article follows:

Enemy Leaders Worried

"It is necessary to distinguish between the hope attached to any Anglo-American-Soviet conference and that to the Quebec parley. The former is intended for devising measures to push the war against Germany and the war between her and the other countries of Europe, while the latter has a more comprehensive object of coping with the war against the entire Axis camp. Inasmuch as the Soviet Union is adhering to her basic policy in East Asia of maintaining the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact, the present Soviet declaration that the Soviet side has sent no representative to the Quebec parley is warrantable as it is discussing the two fronts in West and East."

Another point which the United States and Britain are always worried about is a truce between Germany and the Soviet Union. Of late, they have become more uncertain in this respect than ever, so that it is quite impossible for them to devise a new campaign in disregard of the Soviet demand. That the Anglo-American camp has initiated the Sicilian campaign in step with the Soviet summer offensive is nothing but propaganda. It has never been reported that military leaders of the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States ever met to work out such a cooperative operation. In the imperative necessity, under which takes Eden and Welles, diplomatic responsible persons of America and Britain, to proceed to Moscow for negotiation, is perceivable the true relations between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American camp.

Japan Is Building Concrete Set-Up In E. Asia, London Times Laments

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 20—Pointing to the vastness of Japanese-occupied territory in East Asia and in the Pacific, the Times, London, declares that once Japan gets the opportunity of developing and organizing this vast area, she will be able to build the foundation of a great Empire without fail, according to a special London dispatch to the Svenska Dagbladet, a local journal.

"The region under Japanese occupation is twice as large as the United States," states the Times. "In raw materials and natural resources, it is one of the richest areas in the world. For example, mineral oil which is an absolute necessity for mechanized warfare, is abundantly produced in every area of the Japanese-occupied territory.

"It is a mistake to consider that Japan's war machines will suffer from shortages in raw materials and labor. Under Japanese control live 300,000,000 people, the majority of whom are peasants accustomed to hard labor. The Japanese alone, occupy one quarter of the population and, therefore, Japan need not depend on other races for war manpower. In respect to labor too, Japan is amply provided.

"It is difficult to judge exactly to what extent Japan has organized and expanded the potentialities of the occupied areas. It is certain, however, that they had made exhaustive studies of these areas beforehand. Because Japan had drawn up plans for complete organization of these regions before the outbreak of the war, she was able to start development and construction on these occupied areas simultaneously with the completion of her military activities. There is no doubt that oil and mineral resources and various factories are steadily being readjusted in accordance with the established plans.

"It is necessary for Japan, as much as for Britain, to maintain command of the sea over the maritime arteries connecting the respective areas. It may be said, therefore, that the sea lanes connecting Japan with Shonan and Djakarta over the China Sea constitutes Japan's life line."

Enemy Hit Hard In Bizerta Raid

(Continued From Page 1)

ready gained some war results. But they have not attained their strategic objective. Soviet pressure has somewhat increased northwest of Kharkov and west of Bielgorod, where, however, German resistance has been bolstered. German tank units are now in a position to encircle some of the Soviet vanguard units. In this sector the Germans destroyed a total of 120 Soviet tanks on August 18.

Central Donetz sector. Soviet forces are continuing the offensive which they initiated in the Isyum sector several days ago. It is unknown, however, whether the offensive is intended to break up the German defense line in the Dnieper, Petrovsk and other sections or to facilitate Soviet operations in the Kharkov sector. In this sector, too, the Germans have been fighting well, almost annihilating three Red infantry divisions by means of autofirearms on August 18. The Soviets lost an aggregate of 45 tanks that day.

Mius front. In this sector the Red Army engaged in deploying a strong force, on August 18 started an offensive after vigorous preparatory bombardments. A terrific fight is now developing between both sides.

Bryansk sector. The situation in this war zone has undergone no large change. The Soviets are trying to find out vulnerable points in the German defense by means of scouting units. With considerably strong troop concentrations located in the rear of Soviet positons, the Soviets will continue operation to break up the Bryansk sector.

Vyazma sector. In the areas along the Moscow-Roslavl Railway and Moscow-Bryansk Railway, terrific fighting developed on August 18 and lasted deep into the night. Nonetheless, the Soviet forces could not achieve any success.

Southern sector of Ilmen Lake. In the Stalayarussa sector on August 18, the Soviet forces commenced an offensive, which had long been anticipated. German forces easily repulsed the Soviets as they were fully prepared, destroying 48 Soviet tanks. Besides, the Soviet positions projecting into the Reich defense line were sealed by German reserve units.

Southern sector of Lake Ladoga. In this sector Soviet forces continued their offensive, but were fought back by the Germans with 18 tanks smashed.

Thus, on August 18 the Germans disposed of an aggregate of 248 Soviet tanks throughout the Eastern Front. To cap this, the Soviets lost 168 planes in fighting on August 17 and 18. German army authorities announced on August 19 that the Luftwaffe shot down a total of 2,000 Soviet aircraft in aerial battles throughout the current summer campaign.

Australians to Vote

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 20.—With the Australian general election due to be held tomorrow, Premier John Curtin declared to the people of Australia today that the coming election was the most important in the history of the country, according to Canberra reports. A. W. Fadden, leader of the Opposition, the United Australia Party, also spoke to the voters today and urged them to cast their votes without fail.

MILAN HARD HIT BY ENEMY RAID

Famed Italian City Completely Ruined—People Now Aroused

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ZURICH, August 18.—Angered over the Italian rejection of their high-handed proposals, America and Britain have started bombing undefended cities in North Italy. These raids, it is seen, are being carried out for their possible political effect.

The city of Milan was raided by anti-Axis airmen on August 16. The raid followed on the one that started on the night of August 14 and lasted into the next day. The attack of August 16 was so terrific that the entire city was almost in ruins after the raiders had left.

People who witnessed the attack said that the city was as badly damaged as Hamburg, the German city which was bombed a short time ago.

According to a report distributed by the Swiss Telegraphic Agency, nearly 600,000 residents of the city of Milan seek refuge in the suburbs and sleep in the open every night. When day comes they return to the city and in this way they manage to exist.

There are few unbroken windows in the city, according to the same report. Gas, water, and electric services have been cut off in many sections of the city. It is said that a serious food situation is now being confronted. The following report on the state of things in Milan has been received from another source:

"The few thousand residents, mostly penniless and without food, are now seeking refuge as far away as the Italian-Swiss border. Those few with money find no use for it, since money does not buy the goods needed by them. Refugees with bicycles or typewriters manage to get food by changing these things for wheat or butter, for example.

The notable thing about the Italian people is that they are becoming more embittered against America and Britain which, while saying that they are fighting against the Fascist regime and not against the Italians, make no scruples about committing the most barbarous acts against Italian cities.

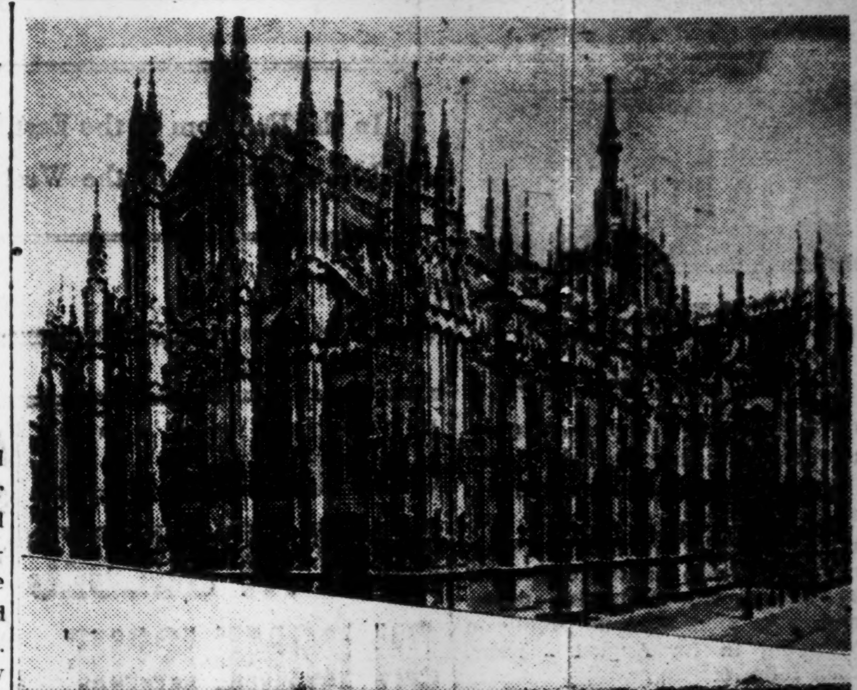
Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

cal idiosyncracy or in blind adherence to a world tendency. General Franco rose in arms against the People's Front in order to save Spain from a total collapse as a nation and the people of Spain are deeply cognizant of this fact. The Spanish people chose another dictatorship after their experience of dictatorships under King Alfonso XIII and Primo de Rivera because they were aware how the Red People's Front was undermining the national solidarity of Spain. The full understanding of this fact by the army and the fact that General Franco is actually the head of the army show that the Anglo-American plot is bound to fail.

The same may be said of the Portuguese totalitarian regime. At the depth of a financial chaos, the country underwent military coups d'etat in April and July, 1925 and in May, 1926 but still no improvement was seen. At last the army requested Dr. Salazar, professor of public finance at the Lisbon University, to take full charge in July 1932 on condition of "absolute non-interference" by the army. Since 1933, Dr. Salazar has amended the Constitution and unified the country under the banner of a Union National. The army showed its support for this "professor-dictator" by choosing him as its Minister of War in 1936. On the 7th anniversary of his appointment as War Minister in May, the commander of the Lisbon garrison, representing the army, heartily congratulated him.

Thus the totalitarian structures of Spain and Portugal are based on their national needs. The United States and Britain are aiming entirely wide of the mark in striving to make these two countries depart from neutrality by depriving their peoples of the structures so necessary to their very existence.



ENEMY VANDALISM continues to wreak a heavy toll among the precious cultural and historical landmarks of Italy. Shown above is the famed Milan Cathedral which escaped damage in the recent raids. Lower: Victor Emmanuel Art Gallery which is believed to have been transformed into ruins.

Red Newspaper Proposes Soviet-U.S.-Britain Meet

Domei

MOSCOW, August 20.—"War and Working Class", organ of Soviet Labor Unions, proposed the holding of a British-American-Soviet conference in its issue today.

"The time to discuss opening of a second front has already passed," the paper said. "It is now time for action. We propose that the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union should hold a conference for the execution of the present war with the most effective cooperation."

After criticizing the British and American Governments for not recognizing the puppet French regime, it further said:

"In the past two months, the Soviet Union has been prepared to send representatives to Algiers, but this move has not materialized as the British and American Governments are opposed to it on the ground of military consideration."

Thai Language Permitted

Letters written in the Thai language may be sent out of Japan from today. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, letters sent from Japan had been restricted to the Japanese, Manchoukuoan, Mongolian, Chinese, German, Italian, Spanish and English languages.

The Thai language had been omitted due to censorship reasons, but with the strengthening of Japan-Thai relations, the Department of Communications has now ruled that the Thai language may be used. Thai resident in Japan can now write to their homeland in their own language.

23-Language Dictionary

BERLIN.—A dictionary for 23 European languages will be published by the Munich publisher, Sebastian Lux shortly. It will contain 1,000 of the most used words, accompanied by 800 colored illustrations.

Pan-American Talks Slated

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 18.—Nelson Rockefeller, Chairman of the Pan-American Trade and Culture Adjustment Committee, announced today that a decision has been made to invite representatives of 21 Republics of the American Continent to a conference to discuss important economic problems, according to Washington reports. The place and time of the proposed conference have not yet been decided.

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